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CURRENCY PLANS CAUSE DISCORD

Republicans Badly at Sea Over
the Vexatious Problem.

COMMITTEE CANNOT AGREE

Democrats May Help To Bring Gage
Plan Before House

ONLY TO PERPLEX OPPONENTS

Currency Experts at Washington Kept
Guessing—They Can Agree on
Nothing, and Republican
Banks Are Being Torn
Asunder.

Washington, December 19.—(Special)—The house committee on banking and currency has discontinued its hearing until after the holiday recess, and up from the republican heart there goes heavenward, as if in consonance with the spirit of the Christmas-time, the sentiment, "for this relief, many thanks."

The republican heart and other portions of the republican anatomy are in sore trouble over this currency question these days, and anything that brings even temporary relief is most welcome. Particularly is this true since Mr. Gage has been so much in evidence for some days past. The secretary of the treasury has not only brought trouble to those republicans who have been nursing the belief that there was hope for silver in some way through republican action, but he has made the party politicians throw fits by his blunt statement of the republican administration's purpose to "commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard; to remove so far as possible doubts and fears on that point."

Such language can admit of no double construction. The real purposes of the administration can no longer be concealed. The hopes of the republican leaders, who see no chance for political success except through further misrepresentation, are shattered. The secretary of the treasury, seeking for the administration—as it is thought that the secretary should on all questions pertaining to finance—has declared unequivocally for the single gold standard, repudiating the declarations of the republican national convention and of the man who is the party's nominee, secured his election by making many unsuspecting people believe that the republicans were honest in saying, as the president subsequently said in his message, "It will be my constant endeavor to secure international bimetallism."

Don't Like Gage's Plan.
The republicans are terribly at sea over the question of currency reform. The Gage plan has been submitted to congress in the shape of a bill which the legislative branch of the government has been asked to make into a law, and without declaring himself as to details, the president has given his endorsement of this measure. It is, therefore, essentially the administration measure and yet there is grave doubt whether that measure can ever get enough votes in the committee to report it to the house—certainly it cannot do so unless some of the democratic members vote for it in the committee on purely political grounds.

This is possible, even probable. Seeing the straits in which the republicans find themselves and believing that it is good politics to put the enemy on record as supporting the Gage plan, democratic members of the committee may vote for a favorable report on that bill, reserving the right to oppose the bill when it comes before the house. They can do this consciously, taking the position that since this is the administration measure, the administration ought to have the right in committee to get it before congress.

If we left to republican votes alone, there would be no possibility of the Gage bill ever getting a favorable report. At least half the republicans on the committee are opposed to it, and none of the members of this committee who have devoted much study to the questions involved in the currency discussion are very enthusiastic for the Gage plan. They oppose it for different reasons—that is, those who give reasons at all. A good many members of the house are talking against the Gage plan for the reason that they do not want any currency legislation at all.

Dingley Wants No Action.

The real meaning of the Dingley fight to the financial portions of the president's message referred to the ways and means committee was that Mr. Dingley and other republican leaders do not want any currency legislation at all.

These are the men who have but one idea in their consideration of possible legislation, and that is the very practical one of how it will affect the republican party in the aggregate and themselves in particular.

They regard the currency question as a dangerous one to tackle from a political standpoint. They see that the way is full of difficulties, and that no plan which has been suggested—and every possible plan has been suggested—can escape serious opposition from their own party.

Some of those who believe in fighting shy of the whole business believe that the Dingley bill will yet prove the revenue producer that was prophesied for it.

Dingley is one of these. He believes in all the honesty of his protective tariff heart.

Not many others think as he does, but they follow his lead, knowing that there is a little hope in the results which have been proposed by their party, and feeling that there is a less danger in this doing nothing than in any action.

Not Familiar with the Facts.

Mr. Dingley thinks that the only thing

wrong with this country is that the government expenses have been running ahead of the government revenues. As one of the leading republicans of the house—a man who believes that positive action should be taken even if it brought defeat—put it, in talking to me today: "The trouble with Dingley and those who are taking that view is that they have absolutely no conception of the social conditions throughout the country, and not the least conception of the strength of the demand in all parts of the country for action toward the betterment of our currency system."

The speaker was one of the leading republicans in the house, and a man who has made a close study of the currency question and one who has taken the trouble to inform himself on what is going on throughout the country as well as in his immediate environment. He had asked me the character of the men in that convention of bankers at Atlanta, and the interests they represented, and in response to my explanations said: "That is only another evidence that the need for reform in the present banking laws has made itself manifest. The bankers themselves are now taking the initiative in the agitation, and it is proper that they should. All that how against agitation as destroying confidence may have been good political capital to capture the unthinking; but the fact is that reforms are necessary, and that no important reforms are ever brought about except by agitation."

How Dingley's Plan Miscarried.

There is no question that the first plan of the republican leaders was to take the consideration of the currency question away from the banking and currency committee. This was agreed on after a conference between Dingley and the president, and had the full sanction of the speaker, who is the power controlling all matters that get to the house. It was in pursuance of that plan that Mr. Dingley moved that all that portion of the president's message be referred to the committee of which he himself is chairman. You recollect the row this stirred up. Chairman Walker, of the banking and currency committee led the fight and finally Dingley was forced to amend his resolution of reference so that the plain rights of the banking and currency committee should not be taken away.

It was thought at first that Chairman Walker had been given a gold brick, and that the resolution, even as it had been changed, placed the formulation of the administration bill in the hands of the all-wise committee on ways and means; but the fact that the bill of the secretary of the treasury has gone to the banking and currency committee shows that for the time at least Chairman Walker has won his fight. It may prove a very barren victory.

Still Playing for Delay.

Failing in their efforts to sidetrack the whole question by getting it in the ways and means committee, it is now the plan of the republicans to keep the various bills in the banking and currency committee, preventing any report at all and in that way keeping the party in the house from the necessity of going on record in favor of any one measure.

In this they are likely to fall down. For while, as explained, the majority of the republicans are not wedded to that bill and while at least half the republicans will not vote for a favorable report on it, it is a strong probability that the democratic members facing a favorable report. That will come later, however. The committee will consider its consideration of the Gage bill after the recess. There will be no report of this—I am certain—until the session of the committee is over. There will be a report of this—I am certain—until the session of the committee is over. That will be after the recess.

One thing is very certain about that called commission. It will not endorse the Gage bill.

Differs Widely from Secretary Gage.

This comes to me from a member of that body. In some respects the commission will agree with the plan submitted by Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, but many who will differ with the esteemed secretary of the treasury. So far as the details of their work is concerned the members of the committee which has had in hand the drafting of the commission's recommendations are very reticent. But that they differ from Secretary Gage is certain.

When they are heard from there may be a change in the situation, though it is not at all likely as I see it. Some of those republicans who think there should be changes in the present laws look forward to the recommendations of this commission with great hope. While they are inclined to think that all has been said on the question that can be said and that nothing new can emanate from this crowd of currency experts, they are hoping.

About the only result I can see likely to come from this report is that it will further emphasize how far apart the currency experts in the republican party are and how hopeless is their hope of getting before the country any measure that will meet the approval of even the majority of their own people. They are making democratic votes every day.

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CHANDLER SEES HIS PARTY'S DOOM

Says Gage and Gold Standard Will Bring
Turmoil.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR ALARMED

Predicts Democratic Triumph if Cur-
rency Plans Be Pushed.

WARNS PARTY LEADERS OF THE DANGER

Says Mr. Gage Is Pursuing an Insane
Career and Should Be Checked
at Once.

Washington, December 19.—Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written a letter to The Washington Post in which he says:

"If the secretary of the treasury and his gold standard associates will cease their demand for impossible currency legislation, and the administration will pass the necessary appropriation bills, probably take care of Hawaii and Cuba, there will not be serious party division during the session and there will be an adjournment in May. Business will revive, the treasury receipts will equal the expenditures, the balance of trade will continue in our favor and the republican party will in November, 1898, elect a majority of the house in the fifty-fifth congress."

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CAZAR AND KAISER SEEM OF ONE MIND

Germany and Russia May Have a Secret
Understanding.

FLEETS OF BOTH ARE MOVING

Nicholas May Make Occupation of Port
Arthur Permanent.

ENGLAND NOT WHOLLY PLEASED AT SEIZURE

France Is Glad Because Her Ally Has
Taken an Anchor in the
Port.

London, December 20.—The correspondent of The Times, at Peking, says China approves of the Russian fleet wintering at Port Arthur, being persuaded that this action is taken in the interest of China and necessitated by the German occupation of Kiaochau.

A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai says the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia cannot fail to provoke popular indignation in Japan, where public opinion is already excited over the Kiaochau affair.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai the high officials of the Chinese court have advised the emperor in view of further complications, to remove the court to Nanking, the southern capital. The dispatch says it is reported that there overtures have been made to England to exercise protection over the Yangtze valley and the West river and that numerous rumors are current regarding the activity of the British squadron in Chinese waters.

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the situation in China, says: "Instead of the Chinese making the best of the object which they have given to us, Britain's valiant sailors, and the grain is not less vigorous and unfriendly. Great Britain ought now courageously to invite China to extend the same privileges to the British fleet at Chusan."

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BEST METHODS TO SAVE OUR GOLD

Georgia's Congressmen Ask the Government To Take Up the Problem.

SHOULD SEND DOWN EXPERTS

A Field for the Most Scientific Metalurgists To Work In.

ONE PROCESS NOT ADAPTED FOR ALL

The Minerals in Combination with the Gold Vary in Different Parts of the South.

Washington, December 19.—(Special)—The Georgia delegation to Congress is making a strong effort to have the geological survey make a special study of the Georgia gold fields. The aid of the department is asked not in the discovery of gold, but particularly in furnishing information concerning the best methods for extracting the gold from the different ores found in the Georgia fields; and this, it is believed, would be of great value not only to the miners, but in the end, to the state at large.

To that end the following letter has been addressed to Professor Walcott, of the United States Geological Survey. It fully explains what is wanted:

The Letter to Director Wolcott.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1897.—Professor Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

As senators and representatives from the state of Georgia we desire to secure the valuable assistance of your department in the development of the gold mining industry in Georgia. It is not our purpose to ask your aid in ascertaining where the gold is found, but rather to ascertain where it is known to exist in liberal quantities in a very large area of the state. The practical difficulty is found in the extraction of the gold from the various localities in Georgia are recognized as peculiar. Not only is the problem unsolved by which in a given locality the gold can be profitably separated from the creases, but our information is that conditions vary greatly in different gold-bearing localities in the state. We desire to have you advise us among the known processes, that which is best adapted to the extraction of gold in one locality, and that not in combination with another neighboring locality. Of the existence of this peculiar condition we have been assured by those who have had experience in the gold mining industry in Georgia, but in the gold fields in the west. As a consequence the gold mining industry in Georgia has been considerably curtailed by their inability to determine upon the best and most economical methods which should be adopted in the treatment of ores in a particular locality.

To deal with this difficulty in a practical way it is our earnest desire to enlist the aid of the geological survey to utilize the great resources of the United States geological survey. As we are recently stated by one of large practical experience in gold mining, "the gravity of the problem and the magnitude of the interest involved entitle us to the services of the best metallurgist available, and the government command."

In this connection, we venture to suggest that the entrance upon this work by the United States geological survey will not be hindered by the fact that the state of Georgia has an eminent and efficient state geologist and a state geological board. The difficulties of the problem are such that they cannot be satisfactorily and promptly dealt with through the limited resources which can be devoted to the state which has not been assigned to the state of Georgia, and we have received from those most directly interested the most urgent appeals to have the geological survey take up the work in the interest of the country.

We are particularly anxious to have your advice in the development of the gold mining industry in Georgia, and we hope that you will be able to furnish us with the best methods which should be adopted in the treatment of ores in a particular locality.

A. O. BACON, Senator.

F. C. TATE, Cong. Ninth Dist.

R. F. LESTER, Cong. First Dist.

J. M. GRIGGS, Cong. Second Dist.

E. R. COOPER, Cong. Third Dist.

W. M. ADAMSON, Cong. Fourth Dist.

L. F. LIVINGSTON, Cong. Fifth Dist.

S. P. BARTON, Cong. Sixth Dist.

JNO. W. BRADDOCK, Cong. Seventh Dist.

W. M. HOWARD, Cong. Eighth Dist.

W. H. FLEMING, Cong. Tenth Dist.

W. S. BRANTLEY, Cong. Eleventh Dist.

Of Great Value.

The practical value of such a survey as is asked can hardly be exaggerated. That there is great wealth in the Georgia mountains and hills, there can be no question, and a report from government experts, in connection with the state geological department, will be a great aid to those developing the gold fields and incidentally, of course, to the entire state.

OH!

NO JOBS FOR THEM IN CHINA.

Railroad Men Are Advised To Give Orient a Wide Range.

Washington, December 19.—The first report to the state department from United States Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, contains a warning to American railroad men not to go to China for employment. Says he:

"The American only invites starvation who comes here without a definite contract of employment, and who, when his term is over, leaves America. Americans who advise United States railway employees that there is at present no market for their labor in China and that no roads will be constructed, there will be a market only if these roads are built by Americans."

The consul general says he has had many inquiries from American railroad men as to the chance for employment in China, so he describes the small Chinese railroad system to show the hopelessness of looking in that direction for work. There are only two railways in operation, with a total mileage of 234 miles. They employ only twenty-seven foreigners, of whom four are engineers and the managers and division superintendents. The operators are practically all Chinese and a foreigner cannot compete with them. The highest wage paid is \$100 per month, and the lowest at \$40 per month. Engineers get \$90 or \$95 and train hands and trackmen \$6 to \$10 per month. All of this is in Mexican silver, worth 40 cents' gold on the dollar. The roads are paying 15 per cent dividends. American roads under construction from Shanghai to Woo Sung, Kiang Nen, and Chinese are doing all of the work. On December 18th the first road was turned on the projected road from Hankow to Peking, the completion of which depends upon the success of the Belgian syndicate in getting its loan.

nish all the material and skilled labor needed for the railroads.

Mr. Goodnow points out that under these conditions there will be no market for American railroad material unless Americans furnish the money to build the railways.

COLONEL RUIZ SHOT FRIDAY.

Insurgents Are Still Giving the Troops Trouble.

Havana, December 19.—The official statement as to the execution by the insurgents of Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Ruiz says he was shot on Friday last by order of the insurgent commander, Alejandro Rodriguez, with the approval of the insurgent commander, Aranguren.

The general opinion is that it was a barbarous act.

A Spanish detachment at Guamo, on the Caute river, north of Manzanillo, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, was attacked, according to the official account, from November 8th to 14th last, and valiantly repelled the insurgents. On November 27th a fierce attack was made on the fort by a large body of insurgents with two cannons. More than 150 cannon shots made a sieve of the fort and destroyed a factory. Finally the insurgents got inside the wire fence and captured the garrison to surrender. The garrison officer, according to the official account, refused to listen to the demand, and with heroic pride continued the defense until December 10th.

The insurgents left twenty-six killed in the fort and destroyed a factory. Fully the insurgents got inside the wire fence and captured the garrison to surrender. The garrison officer, according to the official account, refused to listen to the demand, and with heroic pride continued the defense until December 10th.

General Alava, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood, found the bodies of three other insurgents and as many garrison men.

General Pando and the column under Colonel Bruma, assisted by gunboats Dependiente, Louisa, Centinela and Velasquez, found in the river Caute three large torpedo and also many small mines.

They destroyed with dynamite a quantity of the stores of the insurgents at Cienega del Buey and Cayaman.

General Alava, who left Cienega del Buey, reconnoitered the extensive zones in that district General Alava had one soldier seriously wounded and a captain slightly wounded.

CLAIM FRAUD IN BALLOTTING.

Bachford's Friends Say He Was Thrown Down.

Nashville, Tenn., December 19.—Tomorrow session of the legislature says, will bring to a close the work of the Federation of Labor convention, while others insist that two days will be required to complete the consideration of all important matters.

The defeat of M. D. Bachford, president of the Federation of Workers, for the position of fraternal delegate to England, has caused a good deal of talk and the departure of Mr. Bachford and his colleague, T. L. Lewis, on an early train this morning. They also have a dozen or more grandfather clocks ranging in value from \$50 to \$1,000 each, and many old Vienna vases and valuable pieces of pottery. The balance of the immense stock will be a total loss, but the estimated value of forty tenants in the building whose losses range from \$50,000 partially insured.

The Mermod and Jaccard Jewelry Company was one of the largest in the country, and this being Christmas season, carried off the largest amount of the stock.

The two captives were ninety-five wounded, among them a doctor and two officers. The insurgents were compelled to abandon their trenches and retired with large loss.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL Business Manager



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ATLANTA, GA., December 20, 1897.

New England's Cotton Crisis.

The report of the committee of the Arkwright Club of Cotton Manufacturers has created consternation in New England, especially in Massachusetts. In that state the cotton industry employs a larger amount of capital and a larger number of workmen than any other in the commonwealth. Consequently, when the people are informed by a committee specially appointed to investigate the situation that it has found great difficulty "in finding terms sufficiently strong to set forth the hopelessness of a prolonged competition between northern and southern manufacturers under the conditions that now prevail," it is no wonder that those who have at heart the material interests of Massachusetts are inclined to take alarm.

In investigating the situation at the south, the committee discovers some facts which it presents as new, though there is nothing new about them. It found that everything is cheaper in the south—the material to construct mills, the fuel, the labor—that in the north, with the single exception of mill machinery. They found, also, that the mill labor is contented, betraying no disposition to organize labor unions. The operatives are Americans, and they do not take kindly to the imported idea of creating strife. The opportunity to earn regular wages is too highly prized to be trifled with. "They are just as anxious for the success of the mills as the owners, and there is in their attitude toward their employers a loyalty which is in striking contrast to the antagonism which exists and is encouraged among northern operatives."

This is a high tribute to southern mill workers, but it is not too high. The Constitution knows of an instance in Georgia that illustrates the relations between operatives and employers. During the panic years of 1893-94, the manager of a large mill found it impossible to borrow a sum of money from the local bank—about \$5,000. He mentioned the fact to the foreman, and the next morning the money was forthcoming. It had been contributed by the operatives from their earnings. That loan tided the mill over a small, but ugly obstruction.

The committee practically admits the impossibility of competing with the southern mills under present conditions, advises manufacturers to apply to the various state legislatures of New England to modify or expunge the various statutes regulating the hours of mill labor, and suggests a reduction of wages. The following statement possesses interest for the south:

It must be borne in mind that the problem which presents itself to us is that we can sell any of our goods in competition with manufacturers who make them at a lower cost. We cannot persuade those who still hold a position in maintaining their mills to close their doors because we are losing money. Nor can we close our doors without strengthening the market for our business competitors, and encouraging them to build more mills to undersell us. The real trouble lies in the fact that the labor unions are not so much the inherent cause of the difficulty as the fact that they do not bear equally upon the industry in all parts of the country. The present conditions will substitute the Spaniards for the Indians, but in the end, Spain will be the one to suffer.

This announcement of Spain's success in subduing the Philippine uprising naturally calls for some review of the protracted struggle which has now reached its termination. The first decided manifestation of revolt made itself apparent during the month of August, 1896. As Spain was engaged at that time in dealing with the Cuban uprising, which threatened, on account of its pronounced character, to baffle her utmost resources, she could not bring her full military strength to bear upon the outbreak in the Philippines, and consequently it soon developed into serious proportions. General Blanco was first put in charge of the Spanish forces on the Islands, but in view of his military prestige and experience, he entirely failed to extinguish the revolutionary fire or to make the least progress in that direction. In the course of a few months General Blanco was succeeded by General Polovileja, but the change of military leaders failed to produce satisfactory results, and General Polovileja soon followed his predecessor back to Spain. On account of the heavy losses entailed upon Spain by the protracted war, it became necessary to divide the Philippines into two separate commandments, General Rivera being placed in charge of the Spanish forces on the Islands, but in view of his military prestige and experience, he entirely failed to extinguish the revolutionary fire or to make the least progress in that direction.

During the thousands of years in which the Caucasian race has built up its character and integrity and asserted its claim to dominance wherever it went, the colored races have been either retrogressive or at a standstill.

The work begun by the Portuguese and English, finds itself now recruited by the Germans, and the story which tells of the wiping out of the Indian race in America remains to be repeated about the inferior races of Africa and Asia.

The Constitution, and to all who will take an impartial view of the situation, the statement that the growth of cotton manufacturing in the south during the past four years has been of such a character as to threaten the greatest industry of New England with annihilation, is simply preposterous. To discuss such a proposition seriously is to throw words away. It is the same as saying that an industry which has

hardly gone beyond a beginning in the south has brought to the brink of annihilation the most powerful industry in New England.

Four years ago there was no such talk, nor even such thought. We have no doubt The Springfield Republican perceives what the real trouble is, for it calls attention to a fact which the Arkwright Club ignores. It asks, "What about consumption or the market for cotton goods?" Here is the rub of the whole situation. The cotton mill men of New England admit that there is no market for their goods, that the people who once bought are no longer buying. It seems to us that this trouble is the one which should have received the first and most patient investigation of the manufacturers. And yet they have ignored it entirely.

If a doctor found a man with a carbuncle on the back of his neck and should treat him for the measles, his profession as well as the public would account him a fool. He couldn't escape the designation.

But here are business men of the highest training and the widest experience who, finding that there is no market for their goods even at phenomenally low prices, advocate a remedy that will result in the production of more goods.

There is a very good reason why they do not undertake to investigate the cause that underlies under-consumption. The moment they begin it they will find themselves confronted by facts which they do not care to uncover, and these facts would lead to conclusions which they are not prepared to accept. Undoubtedly some of the manufacturers understand this, but they deem it best to say nothing about it.

How does anybody know that there is under-consumption of cotton goods? Because the suggestions of common sense are reinforced by facts. We know that the population of the world has continued to increase during the past four years; we also know that our own population has continued to increase, furthermore, we know that the ability of the people to buy has been decreased by more than one-half by the lower prices at which they are compelled to sell the products of their labor. This fact has induced them to practice the most rigid economy. In the south we know that the old hand looms have been set to work in conjunction with the spinning wheel. There are not less than a million people in this section, men and women, who are now wearing home-spun goods in the place of calicoes and other cotton goods on sale in the stores. There are to be seen on the streets of Atlanta any day people from the country who are clothed in home-woven and home-made goods, even including their hats.

Now, behind the fact that the people's purchasing power in the markets has been reduced more than one-half during the last four years will be found an explanation of the condition of the cotton mills. Why have prices of products fallen so low? Is over-production the cause? Has there been an over-production of the materials that go to make wealth? Those who believe so are welcome to the delusion. Have prices fallen because of improved machinery and methods? If that were the case the people would be better able to buy now than ever, because their small returns would represent larger profits. Otherwise, improved machinery and methods are a curse instead of a blessing to mankind.

At this point we are willing to leave the whole matter with the New England manufacturers. If they can cure under-consumption by a reduction of wages or by increasing production, well and good. We are perfectly satisfied to have them make an experiment that suits us to extraordinary. They would be better able to buy now than ever, because their small returns would represent larger profits. Otherwise, improved machinery and methods are a curse instead of a blessing to mankind.

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Whether or not The Boston Advertiser is correct in its statement that this country cannot afford to annex Cuba on account of the heterogeneous character of its population, everyone is willing to agree that this country has no desire to annex the Island at the present time; but, regardless of the racial ties existing between Mexico and Cuba, or the absence of these ties existing between the United States and Cuba, or the absence of these ties existing between the United States and Cuba, it is not to be supposed that this country is apt to look with favor or indifference upon any bond of union between our sister republic of Mexico and the Gem of the Antilles. Although Mexico is not a trans-Atlantic power, she is nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, a foreign power; and before allowing her to take Cuba, this country would be obliged to debate the matter seriously. On account of the Island's situation at the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, it commands a most important site, and in the event of hostilities would be of great value to this country. In the absence of any other consideration, this itself would be sufficient to make the United States extremely cautious if not openly hostile, in the matter of allowing Mexico to annex Cuba.

The Philippine Revolt.

Foreign news dispatches announce the final success of the Spanish government in subduing the revolutionary outbreak in the Philippine Islands. Although frequent statements to this effect have been made by the Spanish government since the breaking out of hostilities, it seems to be settled at length beyond dispute that the cause of Spain has pre-

valled. This announcement of Spain's success naturally calls for some review of the protracted struggle which has now reached its termination. The first decided manifestation of revolt made itself apparent during the month of August, 1896.

As Spain was engaged at that time in dealing with the Cuban uprising, which threatened, on account of its pronounced character, to baffle her utmost resources, she could not bring her full military strength to bear upon the outbreak in the Philippines, and consequently it soon developed into serious proportions. General Blanco was first put in charge of the Spanish forces on the Islands, but in view of his military prestige and experience, he entirely failed to extinguish the revolutionary fire or to make the least progress in that direction.

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independence of Spain it may be stated that the population of the islands is not only mixed in character, but exceedingly inharmonious. Still another consideration lies in the fact that the Philippines insurgents are for the most part originals without the finer quality of patriotism, which is found among European races. In view of the success which Spain has met with in subduing the Philippine Islands, it is more than apt to be imagined that her cause is destined to prevail in Cuba; but the two struggles are not exactly parallel. In Cuba the tide of conflict has waged for three years, and the spirit of independence is as marked today as it was when the struggle commenced. The Cubans are more intelligent and patriotic than the Philippine insurgents, and they intend to continue in the field as long as the least hope of success is held out to them. They have endured the yoke of Spain long enough, and they intend to accept nothing short of independence.

A Hostile Prediction.

In addressing one of the military organizations of Indianapolis during the past week General Lew Wallace made the surprising prediction that this country would not lack for martial achievements during the next few years, and that Japan would be the first foreign power to provoke difficulties with the United States.

To quote the exact language of this prediction, General Wallace said:

I believe the future holds for you opportunities upon the field where every man ambitious to show courage and win glory in his country's service may have his opportunity. And I believe in the belief that it will not come upon our own soil in Internecine strife. There are those abroad who declare that we are a nation of cowards, and that the world can impose upon us with impunity. That is not true. The American people, I should like to have them look into your eyes as I do and repeat the assertions.

I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I venture the prediction, and I do so with confidence, that we will have what we will be with the Japanese. It is my candid opinion that in the course of not a great many years the Japanese will have to provoke difficulties with the United States.

Whatever may come of General Wallace's prediction with respect to future collision between the United States and other powers, it is not likely that this country will become involved in difficulties with Japan. That wide-awake and enterprising little empire of the Pacific is too alive to its interests to think for a moment of provoking difficulties with the United States; and we have to do with the American people.

Should Cuba Be Annexed to Mexico?

The Boston Advertiser rises to observe that Cuba rightfully belongs to Mexico, and that every interest which this country feels in the welfare of the island can be subserved by allowing Cuba to come under the flag of our sister republic.

This outspoken declaration of the Boston paper rings something of a change in the tenor of discussion provoked by the Cuban situation, but the argument brought forward in support of it is not without some plausibility. In the first place, the Boston paper argues that neither at the present time nor at any time in the near future can this country see its way clear to annex Cuba without incurring serious risks; and, in the second place, it argues that Mexico and Cuba are closely related to each other by ties of racial affinity, making it proper that they should be associated politically. In this connection The Boston Advertiser says:

Mexico and Cuba are kindred in race, climate, history and geography. They have a common origin in a common ancestor, both are Spanish-American. Both have fought and rebelled against the Spanish yoke. The influence of the United States upon Mexico is already great, and is every day growing greater. If Cuba were to become a part of Mexico, we could hardly wait to come into constantly increasing relations of a commercial and amicable nature with the wonderful Island.

Whether or not The Boston Advertiser is correct in its statement that this country cannot afford to annex Cuba on account of the heterogeneous character of its population, everyone is willing to agree that this country has no desire to annex the Island at the present time; but, regardless of the racial ties existing between Mexico and Cuba, or the absence of these ties existing between the United States and Cuba, it is not to be supposed that this country is apt to look with favor or indifference upon any bond of union between our sister republic of Mexico and the Gem of the Antilles.

Although Mexico is not a trans-Atlantic power, she is nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, a foreign power; and before allowing her to take Cuba, this country would be obliged to debate the matter seriously. On account of the Island's situation at the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, it commands a most important site, and in the event of hostilities would be of great value to this country. In the absence of any other consideration, this itself would be sufficient to make the United States extremely cautious if not openly hostile, in the matter of allowing Mexico to annex Cuba.

This discussion is predicated upon the failure of Spain to keep possession of the island.

If Spain succeeds in subduing the present uprising, Cuba will, of course, remain under that power. Or even if she succeeds in throwing off the yoke of Spain, it may be that she will prefer to maintain her independence rather than become a part of either the United States or Mexico.

Divide and Conquer.

The seizure of a large slice of Chinese territory by Germany is but the beginning of a renewed attempt on part of the white races to divide and conquer the territory of the colored races.

During the thousands of years in which the Caucasian race has built up its character and integrity and asserted its claim to dominance wherever it went, the colored races have been either retrogressive or at a standstill.

The work begun by the Portuguese and English, finds itself now recruited by the Germans, and the story which tells of the wiping out of the Indian race in America remains to be repeated about the inferior races of Africa and Asia.

The Constitution, and to all who will take an impartial view of the situation, the statement that the growth of cotton manufacturing in the south during the past four years has been of such a character as to threaten the greatest industry of New England with annihilation, is simply preposterous. To discuss such a proposition seriously is to throw words away. It is the same as saying that an industry which has

accomplishment. And now the same parties are at work in Asia. The reduction of India by Great Britain brought over one-third of that continent under European control. Then came Great Britain and Russia combined in the northern half of the continent, and now the solidity of Mongolia, the great central stronghold of Mongolianism, is threatened, and its division between the contending powers is only a question of time.

Senator Eddie Wolcott is evidently of the opinion that he will be able to jerk all Europe on to the republican platform.

It is said that Hon. Adlai Stevenson declines to discuss the results of the Wolcott bimetallic commission. This is natural. There is nothing more to be said on the subject.

We hope next Saturday night will be fair and clear, so Santa Claus can get in his work.

Literature," the new weekly review, issued in this country by the Harpers, is English all over-stuffed, abnormally grave, and therefore very funny. The Critic of New York covers more ground and goes at a livelier gait. Still, those who admire the austerity of the tomb will find Literature very satisfying.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Time o' Christmas.
(From Town Topics.)

I love the time o' Christmas: In old age it makes me feel Like folerin' the fiddle an' friskin' in the reel!

An' I'm in the finest fidget that you ever yet did see When some sweet girl in a quadrille shakes her shiny curls at me!

Senator Eddie Wolcott is evidently of the opinion that he will be able to jerk all Europe on to the republican platform.

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CIPAL REFORM

municipal elections in the interest in the races. The people are press is discussing it, and demands it. The Sun says that the adoption of the primary, for the presidential ticket, is a necessity, would not only do white people, but it benefit to the negro. That the white people methods by which he in the past, show him not willing to recognize principal affairs, if it is the process of barter they have a tendency negro a higher opinion suffrage. The Enquirer

try is no experiment, with others, seen in Negro popularity. Other take warning, and example which Atlanta the white primary government which will accept?"

The Congressional act on sporting news.

Georgia Shows Up. comes, giving an account the Bay Iron Works that a dividend of \$8 paid and will be paid to the interested parties with their venture, on their second year and a determination in the field. The company were \$2,655 on an in two months.

Nothing daunted, cotton, our farmers with us, to make certain wise to do while the roads are in after the season, it is to be very hard on the farmers who raise their come out all right every

on the Farm.

opinion, it is a fact w can only be made what we are on and farms.

Mr. Gabriel Toombs, and now over eighty on which The Wilkes

cently successful, and of agriculture, as a time has arrived just on his deathbed, applying the most econ-

omical methods, if he ex- profit from his labors, should live on his place, personally that the is practiced, where the same is done, where

should be produced in, and that a farmer, and in deed, at home, in this age of pro- machinery, labor-saving tools, a true culti-

farmer must catch a catch on it if he would be involved in debt and

a tremendous rush of recently, and for awhile during Company paid out day for the staple. The we long since obtained ext season, and recenting their purchases to

General Kell. tribute was ever paid in that which the Georgia General John McIn-

confided upon him the general. The Enquirer

one of Georgia's heros. A faced an enemy, a bolder

trod the deck of an and lieutenants, and the south succeeded, but his native state, he re-

monstrated, one but served under the stars what's what, and the south should the more. General Kell modore Perry when he had a meeting next Tuesday night, he with Japan to open a port, to the south, the civil the decks of the Alabamahip that ever sailed the world, and the found out of the French conste- destruction of his vessel a scourge to the world, he has never shown her love for him."

Revenue Collector.

United States De- Mair ran upon a big- Broad River, in Mad- destroyed over 1,000 gal- twenty-five bushels of

since the twelve-year-old N. Lester, of Athens, in the leg which play- ross set fire and Friday moved to perform an the boy's life.

serious made a lucky find, at one of the trades, and upon examining it was purchased a pocket knife, and upon examining it in greenbacks, carelessness of the leather, con- attention to the proprietor killed the find, but no money or had any idea ideas. It was indeed a re-

cent interesting anniversary. Methodist conference, Epworth League Friday. Bishop McCabe pre- sang. There were Rev. J. M. Wolf, of Atlanta, Grace of Atlanta, cabinet was in the afternoon. Reports of the reading of

to EXAMINE APPLICANTS.

Applicants for the position of teacher in the public schools of Atlanta will be examined next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock in the Boys' High School. The examination will be open to applicants for positions in the two High Schools, as well as in the grammar schools. This is the semi-annual examination, and those who are successful will be held in reserve to fill vacancies likely to occur during the year.

THE WEATHER.

The weather forecast for today is: Rain; slowly rising temperature.

The local weather bureau receives no report on Sunday except from the stations on their circuit, and as these are all gulf stations, the location of the cold wave cannot be ascertained. It is supposed, however, that it has passed to the north and is, in all probability, over the north Atlantic states.

The weather throughout the southern states during the past twenty-four hours has been cold and rainy.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature..... 45
Daily normal temperature..... 44
Lowest temperature..... 43
Highest temperature..... 48
Total rainfall during 12 hours..... .03
Deficiency of precipitation..... 12.00

J. M. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Rain during past twenty-four hours, .05 inches.

The following is the report from the stations which are received on Sunday:

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p.m., December 19, 1897.

STATIONS.

	Temp. 8 P.M.	Precipitation	Wind	12 hrs.	Highest temperature.
Atlanta, rain.	42	.05	SW	.03	
Tampa, partly cloudy.	70	.75	SW	.02	
Mobile, partly cloudy.	70	.75	SW	.02	
Physicians, clear.	68	.75	SW	.02	
Montgomery, cloudy.	68	.80	SW	.02	
New Orleans, clear.	66	.75	SW	.02	
Palestine, cloudy.	38	.35	SW	.22	
Galveston, cloudy.	46	.45	SW	.01	
Corpus Christi, rain.	46	.60	SW	.01	

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

For South Carolina and Georgia: Rain; slowly rising temperature; northeast to east winds.

Eastern Florida-Threatening weather; northeast winds.

Western Florida and Alabama-Showers; northeasterly winds.

(Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas-Moderately strong winds; SW.

Tennessee and Kentucky-Rain; north-easterly winds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand—"Brownies," matinee 2:30; night 8:30.

Lyceum—Darrel Vinton in "Othello"; \$5.50

Columbia—Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight; \$15.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CALHOUN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Calhoun are invited to attend the funeral of their infant child, Gideon Lee, today at 10:30 a.m. from their residence, 979 Peachtree. Interment at Carmel, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

Meeting Notice.

The executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association will meet Monday, December 21st, at 11 a.m. in room II Kimball house. Important.

W. A. HEMPHILL, Chairman.
dec 18 sun mon

Lights and Shades.

JUNIOR HELD OVER.

On account of the rush of advertisements it was necessary to hold the Constitution, Jr., over from Sunday and it is presented to the children this morning.

BURGLED A RESIDENCE.

A burglar entered the residence of Captain W. A. Hansell a few nights since and carried off a lady's gold watch; two small rings and a pair of West Point Cadet cuff links. The watch had the name of "Leila Hansell" engraved inside the case. One of the rings was solid gold, and the other a marquise. The robbery was reported at the police barracks.

CAUGHT ON A FOWL.

A teacher in the fifth grade of the Crew school asked the pupils a few questions about the fowling it took to make a meal. This was a poser, and the little heads were put together and pencils flew fast over the paper. Finally a little girl gave the correct answer. Then Master Bertie bell mouthed up and quickly said, "With your pencil tell how many shillings will make a good?" and the teacher is still undecided whether to give Bertie a demerit or explain to him why his question was unanswered.

HORSE GUARDS MEETS TUESDAY.

The Guards, mounted and hussars, had a meeting next Tuesday night for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant to fill a vacancy recently made. Sergeant Woodside was tendered the office, and declined it on account of his inability to give sufficient time to the duties, and for that reason another man will be chosen Tuesday night.

BROKE HER COLLAR BONE.

Madelaine Saloshin, the little seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Louis Saloshin, of The Constitution, met with serious accident at the home of her parents, No. 41 West Fair street, yesterday. While playing about the room, she fell and broke her collar bone. Physicians were hastily summoned, and it will be several weeks before she will be able to be out again.

EN ROUTE TO TEXAS.

Carries babies from the county, North Carolina, through Atlanta Saturday to Texas, where they will take up their residence. The persons composing the party were farmers, and traveled in large covered wagons. With good weather, they hope to reach their destination in a short while. The party was a picturesque one and attracted considerable attention while passing through the state.

TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS.

During the session of the legislature just closed Mr. Oliver was one of the most active members. He succeeded, and was re-elected, and was ranked among the best of them. As chairman of the committee on enrollment, he was kept busy from the first day, and it was owing to his duties in this position that he was compelled to remain over in Atlanta and look after the business of the session. His efforts to keep the business of the house up to date were so well appreciated that the house passed a resolution of thanks and his own committee presented him with a handsome testimonial of their esteem.

He was also a very important and active member, and on the floor of the house he was a vigorous and aggressive fighter in any cause he chose to advocate. Perhaps the most conspicuous piece of legislation of the late session of which he was the author was the bill declaring Jefferson Davis' birthday January 31—a legal holiday. This measure went through with a whirl and is now a law.

He was closely interested in the convict bill and helped to force it through. He fought the resolution condemning President McKinley for appointing negro postmasters, not only because it was none of the legislative business of the house, but because such appointments were calculated to help the dominant party in the state.

In fact, nearly every measure of importance which he introduced went through with the weight of one way of another.

Mr. Oliver Better.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Oliver's condition was some better and he was able to be resting easier.

BAPTISTS TO CELEBRATE.

The Baptists of the city are preparing to celebrate their semi-centennial the first Sunday in January. Appropriate services will be held in the First Baptist church, and an interesting programme is being arranged. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of Nashville, is one of the speakers. The Presbyterians will celebrate their semi-centennial also January 8th and 9th.

BOUND OVER FOR BURGLARY.

Will Whittet, the white youth who was arrested night before last on a charge of burglary, was tried before Recorder C. C. Hugh Saturday afternoon and bound over in a bond of \$50. Officer S. S. Shoppard testified that Whittet

MORPHINE MAY END OLIVER'S LIFE

Well-Known Legislator of Burke Takes an Overdose of Poiso.

FELL UPON THE STREET

Taken to the Grady Hospital for Medical Treatment.

MORPHINE WAS FOUND IN HIS POCKET

He Is One of Most Prominent Members of Georgia Legislature and Belongs to Well-Known Family.

Mr. T. D. Oliver, of Waynesboro, and representative in the lower branch of the general assembly from Burke county, was taken to the Grady hospital last night about 8 o'clock, unconscious, from an overdose of morphine.

The hospital physicians saw at a glance that his chances for life were desperate and they made quick and heroic efforts to save him. He was placed upon the operating table and the antidotes to opium poison administered and the stomach pump and the oxygen treatment used. He showed no signs of improvement and at a late hour he was still at the point of death and not expected to recover.

When the legislature convened there was not a more popular member of the house of representatives than Oliver, of Burke, and his friends predicted a good record for him. He was all during the session considered a prominent figure at the capitol. At the end of the session drew near it was observed by some that he was drinking. For the past three or four days this became more marked, and yesterday he went to Dr. Harry Huzza for medical treatment. He was told to rest himself and to quit drinking. Late yesterday afternoon he went to Dr. Huzza's office and the physician told him to go to his hotel and he would come to see him there. The office was sent with Oliver.

After walking a few blocks Mr. Oliver told the boy that he did not board at the Kimball house but at a private boarding house on South Pryor street. The boy started with him out Pryor street, and as they crossed the railroad the boy noticed that he was walking very unsteadily. When the Temple Court building was reached Mr. Oliver suddenly sank down in one of the doorways and was soon asleep. The efforts of the boy failed to arouse him, and the negro became frightened and hurriedly returned to Dr. Huzza's office, where he was sent with Oliver.

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POOLING BILLS AND RATE MAKING

President Milton H. Smith's Answer to
President Chauncey Depew.

POOLING WOULD BE OPTIONAL

The Louisville and Nashville Does Not
Object to That.

BUT IT DOES TO THE CONCESSION

Mr. Smith Does Not Believe in Giving
Interstate Commerce Commission
the Power To Fix Rates.

The shippers as well as the railway officials are differing on the proposition to allow the railroads to pool. So far as the business men are concerned, this was shown in the meeting of the National Association of Freight Commissioners, which was held in Washington last week.

The opposition from the roads, however, is not due to an unwillingness to pool, so much as to the objection entertained by many to the concession granted by the interstate commerce commission. As recently explained in *The Constitution*, the commission, or at least a majority of the board, desire the power to fix rates, or at least the maximum rates. This wish on the part of the board has been embodied into an amendment to be offered to the pooling bill, and perhaps to the anti-scaling bill.

President Chauncey Depew, of the New York Central, is willing to concede this power to the commission. Mr. Depew's views were published in *The Constitution* about three weeks ago. He gave his remarks the form of a reply to President Milton H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville, whose position had been published a few days before.

Mr. Smith subsequently came back at Mr. Depew, and Mr. Depew has not referred to the matter since. Recently, Mr. Smith has as has been stated in these columns, not been opposed to pooling of itself. The Foraker and other bills leave the matter of pooling optional with the railroads. They could pool their business or not, just as they pleased. That is, there is no provision in either of the bills to apportion traffic among carriers which would denote, you, or those officers of the company who may be guilty of such violations of the law, have been compelled to do so. "Do not overlook that you give as a reason that evidence to convict cannot be produced because of the difficulty of giving an account of the severity of such penalty witnesses refuse to testify. Would this difficulty be overcome by giving the interstate commerce commission the power to fix maximum rates?" Your answer is that if the law be amended, so that the fine be imposed on the corporation, or on the director or officers, etc., will willingly testify regarding the crime, act committed by themselves and similar officers of other corporations. But if your view was correct, though it might furnish good argument, the law should be changed to shift the punishment from the guilty offender to his innocent company for acts of unjust discrimination. It furnishes a wholly insufficient argument for the proposal of legislation giving the commission power to make all interstate rates on all the railroads of this country—legislation which is revolutionary in its character and involves consequences of incomprehensible magnitude. Very respectfully,

MILTON H. SMITH,
President Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York, December 4, 1897.

NEW RATES ANNOUNCED.

Some Changes from Texas Common
Points to the North.

St. Louis, December 19.—The Southwestern Freight Bureau has published the following rates on cotton seed oil in tank cars from Texas common points, Houston and Galveston, Tex., to St. Louis, 28 cents; Memphis, 23; Omaha, 32; Kansas City, 28; Clinton, 35 cents per 100 pounds, usual differentials applying in making rates from points in defined territories. A rate of 17½ cents per 100 pounds has been established on cotton seed oil, carloads, from Ardmore, L. T., to Galveston, Tex.

Based on the combination of local through Vicksburg, Miss., the following rates have been established:

On packing house tankage, carloads, from Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex., to Troy, Ala., \$7.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds; on ferries, \$7.50 per ton; on 2,000 pounds.

Expiring December 31, 1897, a rate of 22 cents per 100 pounds has been established on twine, carloads, from Galveston, Tex., to Colorado common points, it being understood that rates to intermediate points will not be affected thereby.

WILL SOON CONSOLIDATE.

The Southern Will Take Charge of the
Memphis and Charleston.

It is accepted as a settled fact that the Southern railway will soon take charge of the Memphis and Charleston. When this occurs consolidations of offices will follow in many cases, but so far as is possible, the Southern will take care of the Memphis and Charleston. Captain R. B. Pease, general manager of the Memphis and Charleston, is in command and tended to defeat the object of the act, which was to prevent unjust discrimination between railroads and between localities.

I do not believe in an amendment of the law authorizing congress to apportion competitive traffic, nor to agreements made in connection therewith, but to the supervision of the commission, nor to the commission being authorized to supervise rates made for the traffic so apportioned.

If there is any difference in the views held by us, it must be that you favor endeavoring under a uniform bill, to do away with the rates as apportioned for the traffic as apportioned, but also for all of the rail carriers in the United States, and that you are willing to let the commission, or the commission being authorized to supervise the rates made for the traffic so apportioned.

Under a Uniform Rate.

"You say that a uniform rate, as proposed under a uniform bill, would be a public benefit, rather than a 'demoralized rate.' As a man experienced in traffic affairs you must know that giving a public body like the commission power to fix maximum rates would not insure a uniform

Our Success

Is a benefit to all that are afflicted. To the sufferer from disease it often seems not worth living if it were not for the HOPE of once more being restored to full and buoyant health. There was a time when the doctor could not give the victim of any special disease peculiar to man or womankind a DEFINITE STATEMENT as to the final OUTCOME. Dr. Hathaway & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., undoubtedly the leaders in this field, in the successful treatment of such troubles as also all forms of skin, blood and nervous diseases. Their experience warrants them in GUARANTEED PERFECT RESULTS in a great majority of cases which have hitherto been pronounced incurable. Consultation free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES

Blood Poisoning,
Diseased Discharges,
Debility,
Sciatica, Neuralgia,
Rupture, Eczema,
Pimplies, Ulcers,
Fistula, Cancer and
Diseases of Women.
Any person who
needs medical advice
should consult us at
once, as our reputation
is for a most
satisfactory treat-
ment. Call or address
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.



224 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 9. Sun-
days, 10 to 1.

Medicines given by sending
symptom blanks. No. 1 for men; No. 2 for
women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for
sarcasm.

There are still some little unpleasant pre-
cussions or a more or less bilious nature in progress here and there; but
the city of Berlin is to cost a sum of
\$8,000,000 marks for permanent municipal
improvements, of which sum \$20,000,000 marks
is for extending the sewerage system.

rates, and would not insure carriers against demoralization of the market rates which would be fixed by the commission. It does not follow, nor do I suppose that you anticipate, that the commission could or would enforce the maintenance of such maximum rates as might be fixed or approved by it.

"Some temporary partial relief may be experienced if carriers will give up their right to discrimination traffic; and yet, though they possessed that right as to interstate traffic for many years prior to the enactment of the railroad regulation commission, wars of rates' were as common and prevalent then as now.

"You then ask what the strangest term applied to the injustice done by certain carriers in unjustly discriminating between large and small shippers; and you refer to the practice of some shippers who furnish cars for the transportation of property by carriers, and for which said carriers charge a rental. The statement is that the owners of cars, so used, are receiving an excessive return; i. e., a concession, a paying rebates, to the disadvantage of the shipper who does not own cars. Such a practice is, of course, illegal, but it has developed upon the interstate commerce commission the power to fix maximum rates do away with such discrimination.

What the Act Involves.

"Section 1 of the act to regulate commerce declares that any common carrier who shall directly, or indirectly, by any means, charge, demand, collect, or receive less compensation for any service rendered, than is to be required in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, that it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other carrier, or from a like or contemporaneous service, in the transportation of like kind of traffic, under substantially the same conditions, rates or charges, shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination.

The Story of a RIFLE.

Captain James T. Chalfant, general agent of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, will retire from the railroad on January 1st. Mr. Chalfant has been connected with the works for many years and is well known to railroad men.

**How It Was Made and Its Owner Saved
from Ridicule.**

From The Citizen, P. W.:

"I've stopped many a good man from ruining himself by drink. I remember one case in particular—that of a man named Metcalfe, who used to live in Cleveland. He was the proprietor of a big hardware establishment, and a very fine gentleman, too. He would be in trouble with his wife, known him, several wives and liked him, so I simply took hold of him and told him he would have to stop it. Yes, sir, I stayed with him night and day for two weeks, until he was feeling as well as ever and the appetite all gone, and I don't think he ever touched drink again in his whole life. He was very grateful, and sent me a beautiful rifle while I was visiting out at the lower Brule agency. He knew I was something of a shot."

"Where did you say you was?" asked the freckled boy.

"The Lower Brule agency, out on the Sioux River. I went out there to visit Major Barclay, commanding the post there. You should have heard him laugh when he saw this rifle that Metcalfe sent to me."

"What was the matter?" asked the dentist.

"As it is customary in the schools of Atlanta, exercises of an appropriate nature will be indulged in. The elder class will have its own exercises and these will not be of a public nature. The exercises will be of the same nature as those held every Friday afternoon and the children will not be dismissed until the usual hour.

The board of education, by a special resolution, decided to allow the children to leave school on the 23d of December, instead of on the 24th. This gives them more time in which to prepare for the occasion and lets them have one more day of vacation.

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Superintendent Slaton says the pupils of the public schools have well won their winter vacation. They have applied themselves to study, exercise and have made wonderful progress since September. The schools now is usual at this period of the year, and taken altogether the work has been as smooth and as difficult as ever before.

Superintendent Slaton is well pleased with the progress of the schools, so far and believes that this term will be one of the most successful in the history of the schools. Great praise is given the teachers by him for their close application to their duties.

When the children leave their books next Thursday and begin a vacation of two weeks, it will be with the satisfaction of knowing that so far their work has been of such a nature as to give promise of an unusually successful year. They go out joyfully and prepared to enjoy to its fullest extent the pleasure and good cheer of the glorious Christmas season.

On January 31 the children will return to their respective schools and begin the work of a new year. This will be after a pleasant rest and it is anticipated that the outlook of the schools for 1898 will be brighter than ever before. *Hop!*

But his humor was natural, exuberant and very light—but handsome. The soldiers and the scouts called it a "popgun." They didn't believe in anything less than a 45-caliber, even in a revolver, and they used to make all sorts of fun of my little weapon. But he had to get out and do target practice, and I knew it was all right. I convinced him one day that it was all right. Major used to say to me, "I have never seen a gunner who could hit a thing and I find it out, it will go harm with you." I said, "Major, I'll show you some day what this rifle will do."

Major had the reservation used to come into the agency on certain appointed days to get their supplies and rations. There were a lot of Indians around, when some of the bands would come in and camp near the agency to receive supplies of clothing and groceries. The day always arrived when the Indians would come in at the stockade to give the Indians their supply of meat. One day the major drove up to the post, the soldiers were supporting the entrance of the Indians to the Indians, and asked me to get in and ride over the stockade, where they were going to shoot them. I said, "Major, I am afraid to shoot them in the bivouac when the major said, 'You'd better get your gun. We want you to shoot them.' I realized that the rifle's reputation was not good, so I took the gun and I fired it, first filling the magazine with cartridges. When we arrived at the stockade we found the Indians were all in a bivouac, and I said that it was impossible to shoot them from the shooting stand which was built up at one end of the Indian village, where it would be exactly in range from the stand. Squaws and papooses were running about the camp, and with rifles and bows and arrows, it would be dangerous to shoot toward them. So the shooting party was forced to abandon the stand and come down on the ground. The soldiers had to drop the buck in their turn each priding himself on his ability to drop a steer at one shot, and it was a most dangerous operation to only wound one of them, for they were as wild and fierce as bulls."

"Finally, after several cattle had been killed, one of the bucks wounded a steer in the neck, and with head down bellowing with rage, he charged us. The major and the others broke for the shooting stand. I cocked my rifle and waited, telling me that I would surely be killed, but I stood still directly in the path of the Indians, and waited for them to charge. I shot him in the head, and he fell. Then I slowly and deliberately raised the rifle, took careful aim and dropped the bullet into his tracks within a dozen feet from where I stood.

"Well, gentlemen, my reputation with the Indians has earned their village, where it would be exactly in range from the stand.

The appearance of a new book from the mental storage tank and pen of Mark Twain is an event in the world of letters and humor. With the passing of Samuel L. Clemens, Americans perceive the breaking of the link that binds the past with the present of American humor, if, aside from the profound and lasting influence he had on the literature of the country.

The annual meeting of the Mallon Society of Girls' High school will take place Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock. The school is to be the most successful in meeting ever held by that society. The exercises given by the girls of the Girls' High school are always very popular and a large crowd gathers in Browning hall every evening to witness them.

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LEGISLATURE PRAISES ITSELF

Talk with Prominent Members
as To Work Accomplished.

THINK SESSION SUCCESSFUL

Both in Killing Bad Bills and in Passing
Good Ones.

JENKINS AND BERNER COMPLIMENTED

Both Houses Do Honor to Their Pre-
siding Officers Under Unusual
Circumstances—Members
Not Bothered About
Attacks.

The members of the legislature do not share the opinion of themselves that has been appearing in installments in the newspapers of the state since the session opened, and they believe that, even if the general criticism as to the first three-tenths of the session was deserved, they have redeemed themselves in the last one-fourth and should be given credit therefore. Since the cyclonic hour of adjournment arrived the members have been busy striking a balance; both as to purely local bills in which they were interested and as to general bills, and in nearly every instance they have figured out a result which they are not a bit ashamed of. Of course the populists and the incidental republicans are doing a lot of kicking, but it is their business to do that and their actions are not sufficiently disinterested to amount to much.

On the other hand the democrats, with their overwhelming majority in both houses, were divided on so many measures and became involved in so many different disputes during the session that it is rather remarkable that they should emerge from the conflict so thoroughly united in body and so thoroughly prepared, to a man, to defend their accomplishments to the last ditch. If there is one disgruntled democrat, he has not yet shown himself. On the contrary, everyone whom the Constitution was able to catch and interview before he started for his home and after he had time to look the ground over subsequent to adjournment, was as serene as a May morning and as satisfied as a June possum under the McCook law.

Some Little Grievances.

Of course there were some personal disappointments felt over the defeat of the measures in which members had deep individual interest, but in every event these members bathed their wounds with a solution made of the knowledge that they had put up a good fight, and so became good-natured again. Messrs. Fogarty, of Richmond, and Johnson, of Hall, had made the battle of their lives to defeat the Hopkins bill, but they are taking the result gracefully. Colonel Henderson, of DeKalb, after twice being assured that his Stone Mountain courthouse bill would go through, lost his fight by a narrow margin of votes, but he has never whimpered. Representative Cole fed for a while after the governor vetoed his anti-football bill, but he has got entirely over it. Other cases of the same sort might be mentioned, but they are not necessary.

The one clash which threatened for a time to stir up bad feelings between members was that which followed the submission of the Blalock committee report to the house. The men and matters so vigorously attacked in that report made common cause against it, with the result that one after the other of the bills introduced were killed almost as fast as they came up. The proposition to force the estate of the late R. U. Hardeman out of \$6,000 of building and loan association fees alleged to have been wrongfully withheld by him led to several personal scenes, and Chairman Blalock's insinuation that state money was being used in lobbying against the state's interests wrought the friends of the university and of the railroad commission up to the highest pitch, but it is all smoothed over now, and there is no evidence of hard feelings anywhere.

Talks with the Members.

As to the work done by the legislature all the members are agreed. They believe that the session as a whole was one of the most notable and successful held in recent years. Representative Charters, of Lumpkin, one of the most influential members, said in discussing the matter yesterday:

"This legislature has been, probably as roundly scored by the press as any in recent years, but in fact has dealt with larger subjects and handled them quite as intelligently. In my opinion, no body of men has sat in the capitol since I began to observe political situations. No man in the set of men have distinguished his policy. There has been no cabal, and no阴谋 of thought and the contraries of opinion. Men have had the courage of their convictions, and censure has been given."

No strong opinion could properly deal with this legislature. The late session was not ephemeral and I believe that the number of three questions alone, not to say any number of multitudes of others, will in the future bring pride when referred to the educational question, both lower and higher, the convict question, and the ques-

tion of the election of judges and solicitors by the people.

The liberality shown in the common schools and the colleges is unprecedented. The convicts will not great abundance of time while not everything that could be wished is, undoubtedly the best measure proposed. The proposed legislation for solicitors and judges is the best, and the record is great and the second set of Daniels when they come to judgment will so declare it."

Attack on the University.

Another leader of the present house and the most conspicuous candidate for speaker of the next session, President Little, of Muscogee, takes a gloomy view. He says:

"To me personally the most important and interesting legislation has been the liberal appropriations made to education. The common schools have been encouraged, a new building has been given to the School of Technology, and an appropriation given to the same institution for the construction of a new building. It has been repudiated and the institution is stronger today than it has been at any time in its history. His numerous friends have been in fair discussion and the good sense of the legislature has sustained the demand for him. This institution will not be again attacked in a highly popular way and such attacks will continue as long as bigoted exists in religion and demagogery in legislation. The people have a right to despise the university of its income and the keeping of the election of trustees out of politics are extremely gratifying."

The disposition of the coming bill has been in the main satisfactory and if the capable chairman, Mr. Hall, had been proper and sufficient, it would have been a model of good legislation. The defects are due to unwise legislation. Among the general bills, the one that permits bona fide purchasers of land to file a claim for the land permanent and substantial improvements, to set them off under certain conditions, is a good one, and the changes in the trial of cases of title to land. The defeat of the measure looking to reduction of salaries was, in my judgment, wise legislation. Economic depression has descended to parsimony. Cheap labor is usually the most expensive. Good business judgment must be exercised in the payment of wages employed and they should be paid just and adequate compensation.

There was time wasted in the earlier days of the session, but this is always the case, for committees are not ready to report for the work in its crude condition and it is not ready for legislative action. When it is remembered that out of 175 members all were present and voting on the conviction except seven, it will be seen that the house was more than ever inclined to indecision. Members acted independently. No member was compelled to follow either his leadership and the session, I believe, will be found to have redounded to the welfare of the state."

Mayor Meldrim's Views.

Mayor Meldrim, of Savannah, says that the session has been an interesting one, and much good accomplished. He spoke particularly of the settlement of the convict question, saying that when the measure came up for its final consideration in the house, out of 175 members, only eleven did not vote. He commended also the appropriations made for the new textile school in connection with the Technological school in Atlanta, and for the new building at the state university, the latter amounting to \$10,000.

There is another measure of much interest to which Mayor Meldrim referred. That is an act which makes a radical change in the laws with reference to titles to land. He said, before starting for his home:

"Heretofore if a flaw in a title was established, it was not the property itself, but all the improvements he has made upon it, even though it was an innocent purchaser, and a bona fide owner, was liable to loss. The law changes this so as to protect the innocent purchaser in his title to the improvements he makes on the property, and gives the owner the estoppel to sue his neighbor for his title and his improvements, and the annual rental of the land itself only."

"I consider that the legislature did good work in making this change, and the amendment which was the result of the investigations made by the Blalock committee.

"I attribute the defeat of Chatman county to the fact that he was adverse to the commissions and other matters, to senatorial courtesy, as has been stated, before Senator Geiger, opposing the measures and seeking the removal of the delegation from the Chatham delegation, however, did its work in so far as it was possible for him to do it. All the time he spent in the seat of the house without any difficulty, but were stopped and defeated in the senate.

The objectionable amendment to the power bill was introduced to bind the hands of the committee to the act creating the police commission, did not get before the senate. The amendment was proposed, but afterwards withdrawn.

Jenkins and Berner Honored.

These same sentiments could be quoted from the lips of equally prominent members of the upper house, but it is not necessary to lengthen this list. They were expressed, also, at the close of the session in the addresses and responses made at the presentation of the two magnificent testaments to President Berner and to Speaker Jenkins. These presentations were made under unusual circumstances, for the热斗 fight over the convict bill was not ended and many other measures of importance were pending. They were made, too, at a time when everybody in the state seemed to be landing on the legislature with both feet at every jump.

But no one seemed to care a peacock about all this, and the utmost good-fellowship reigned during the speaking. On the part of the senate, Mr. Gray, in handing President Berner a cut-glass punch bowl, said that the gift was in keeping with the legislature's action on the petition question. After complimenting Mr. Berner for his skill as presiding officer and expressing the gratitude of the members for his impartiality, he added:

A Red Hot Berner Boom.

"We are all in our appreciation of your work. But while we are offering our small tribute of personal esteem, I assure you that those of us who are not members of your committee appreciate your efforts to secure their appreciation for the distinguished services that you have rendered the state; and while a shadow creeps momentarily over your horizon of paring, may we not indulge the hope that a rear hench man of ours will be called back to greet our esteemed host?"

He then said for friend to part, but the audience who were with us will see to it that this kind of gift will seem to us to be the most fitting.

They endeavored to ridicule and banter all human, as well as divine accomplishment. I may remark in passing that perhaps the greatest compliment that can be paid a great state is to be deprived of the services of her wise men. But this honorific act has not had the opportunity of gathering the laurels of the crown without fall from the tables of the great men who have joined and ridiculed us. Even their crowns are not safe from the touch of the hand of Mr. Speaker, this being in his assembled wisdom, may have made mistakes, to err in this.

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Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1897.

THE YOUNG KLONDIKERS:

Two Brave Boys
Who Went to
the Gold Fields
and Got Rich.

By Edward S. Ellis

a few inches of the snow, and their progress was like that of so many snails. It was impossible to drag both sleds. All, therefore, joined in pulling and pushing one of them, and by the most laborious efforts finally succeeded in getting it to the top. More than once they were forced to crawl carefully over the ice slopes on their hands and knees and many times they balanced themselves on narrow spots, where a slip would have brought certain death. The climb at times was almost perpendicular and exhausting to the last degree.

The sled was left at the summit, while they picked their way down for the other. By the time that was placed beside its companion, the whole party were utterly used up. Even Jeff Graham sat down on one of the loads, panting and too tired to speak. When he found voice, he said:

"What fools we are! And yet if I went back to 'Frisco, I'd start again for the Klondike the next day, so I reckon we'll keep on."

No one responded, for they were so wearied that talking itself was labor.

Looking to the southwest they could see



ALL JOINED IN PULLING AND PUSHING ONE SLED.

the blue shimmer of the Pacific, where the gulf of Alaska rolls its white surges against the dismal shores. Far in the distance, a faint line against the sky showed where a steamer was probably plowing its way to St. Michael's with hundreds of gold seekers on board, the van of the army that is pushing toward the Klondike from the west, the south and the east, until it would seem that even that immense region must overflow with the innumerable multitudes, drawn thither by the most restless magnet that can make men brave peril, suffering and death.

Turning in the opposite direction, they saw the mountain slope melting away in the great valley of the Yukon, with the trail leading through a narrow, rocky gap, and with naked granite rocks rising steeply to the partly snow-clad mountains. The party had been fortunate in completing the ascent in less than a day, when it often requires twice as long. The first half mile of the descent was steep, when the slope becomes more gradual. The glare of the sun compelled all to use their glasses and seven miles from the summit they reached the edge of timber where camp was made.

Freed from all fear of descending avalanches, with plenty of food and wood for fuel, the exhausted gold hunters lay down on their blankets, resting upon more hemlock boughs, and enjoyed the most refreshing sleep since leaving the steamer at Juneau. It was not until considerably after daylight that Jeff awoke and started a new fire, with which to prepare their breakfast; and when that was ready the boys were roused from slumber.

They were now within three miles of Lake Lindeman, a body of water five miles in length, and the journey was speedily made. It was on the shore of this lake that the party expected to build a raft or boat with which to make the long, rough voyage to the Yukon, but, to their pleased surprise, they found an old Indian, with a

broad scow, anxious to transport them and their luggage to the foot of the lake. He had already secured three men and their outfit, but was able to carry the new arrivals, and Jeff was not long in making a bargain with him.

CHAPTER VI.

A Significant Discovery.

Game is so scarce in the valley of the upper Yukon and in the Klondike country, that many gold seekers take no firearms at all with them. Years ago the Indians showed occasional hostility toward the missions and trading posts, but nothing now is to be feared from them. They are often hired to help carry loads through the passes, and with that aptitude for imitating the white man, they have speedily learned to charge high prices for their labor.

Before leaving Juneau, Jeff Graham presented each of his little party with an excellent revolver, quoting the remark which a cowboy once made to a tenderfoot:

"You may not want the weapon often, but when you do you'll want it mighty bad."

Jeff took with him his own pistol, which he had carried for years, beside which he was provided with a fine Winchester rifle. He knew he was not likely to find any use for it in shooting game, but he grimly observed that if a pistol should prove bandy, the larger weapon was apt to prove much more so.

The Indian who engaged to take them to the foot of Lake Linderman was old, but wiry and tough and understood his business. He could speak a few words of English, which were enough for his purposes. He raised a small soiled sail of canvas on the scow, and with the help of a long pole kept the heavily laden craft moving. Although the lake was open thus early in the season, the shores were lined with ice, much of it extending into the water for a number of rods. Huge cakes sometimes bumped against the scow, but they caused no damage and did not interfere with its progress.

The three men who had first engaged

any attention to him. A quick, furtive glance to the front put the lad on his guard, and he, too, turned his face toward land, but his position was such that he could look sideways at the two, while not seeming to do so.

Suddenly Hardman, with his back partly toward the youth, made a sign with his hands, the meaning of which Frank could not catch, because the signal was not fully seen, but the fellow sitting down nodded his head, and, taking his pipe from between his lips, said something in so guarded a voice that only the ears for which the words were intended could understand them.

This brief interchange ought to have been enough, but Hardman did not appear to think so. He stepped somewhat closer, and he, too, spoke, still gesticulating with one of his hands. The man addressed was impatient. He nodded again in a jerky fashion, and made answer with less caution, as a consequence of which the eavesdropper caught the words, "Yes, yes, to-night, I understand."

Hardman was satisfied and came back to the front of the boat, which was now approaching the shore. His friend smoked a few minutes until the scow bumped against the projection of ice, and the old Indian leaping lightly out, carried the heavy stone anchor as far as the rope would permit. This held the boat in place and the unloading began. The Indian offered to help for an extravagant price, but his offer was refused, and the respective parties busied themselves with their own work.

The discovery made by Frank Mansley caused him considerable uneasiness. The dislike which he felt toward Hardman the first time he saw him had never abated, either in his own case or that of his cousin Young as they were, they felt that a great mistake was made when he was allowed to join the party and they wondered what Jeff permitted it, but as has been shown, they were too discreet to object.

That Hardman on his part detested the youth was apparent, though he tried to conceal the feeling when he feared it might attract the attention of others. He had little to say to them or they to him. Frank decided to tell his chum of the discovery he had made and they would consult as to whether they should take Jeff and Tim into their confidence.

Meanwhile, the trio gathered their loads upon their backs and started northward without so much as calling goodby to those whom they left behind and who were not sorry to part company with them.

The gold hunters had had a little lift on their journey, but it was not worth considering in view of what remained before them. A mile advance with sleds and their packs took them to the head of Lake Bennett, where it may be said the navigation of the Yukon really begins. The lake is about twenty-eight miles long, contains a number of islands, and in going to the foot one passes from Alaska into British Columbia. Along its shores were scores of miners, busily engaged in building boats with which to make the rest of the journey. Sad to say, owing to their impatience and lack of skill, some of these were so flimsy and ill-constructed that they were certain to go to pieces in the fierce rapids below, and add their owners to the long list of victims whose bodies strew the pathway from Chilkoot to the upper Yukon.

Here, too, it became necessary for our friends to build a craft, and, since it was comparatively early in the day, Jeff and Tim, each with an ax over his shoulder, went into the wood, already partly cut down, Hardman accompanying them, in order to bear his turn. The boys remained behind to guard the property, though their neighbors were so occupied with their own affairs that they gave them little heed. Frank took the opportunity to tell his componant what he had observed on the boat while crossing the lake.

"Hardman has joined our party for some evil purpose," said Roswell, "and the other man is his partner in the plot."

"But they are gone and we may not see them again."

"One of them at least has an understanding with Hardman and will keep him within hailing distance."

"We will say nothing to Jeff or Tim until tomorrow; I fear that we shall learn something tonight."

The boy was right in his supposition.

(To Be Continued.)

Extracted from Wood.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is not generally known that over 60 per cent of wood may be converted into liquid. The strongest hydraulic pressure would not squeeze one-half of 1 per cent of moisture from dry wood, but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into charcoal by means of heat, the gases and smoke to the extent of fully 65 per cent of the weight of the wood, may be condensed into liquid called pyrolytic acid, and from it are obtained wood alcohol, acetate of lime and wood tars. A cord of wood weighing 4,000 pounds produces about 2,650 pounds of pyrolytic acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyrolytic acid from one cord of wood produces nine gallons of 82 per cent crude wood alcohol, 200 pounds of acetate of lime and about twenty-five gallons of tar, besides thirty-five bushels of charcoal. After the pyrolytic acid is neutralized with lime the wood alcohol is distilled off, the lime holding the acetate acid in solution. After the separation of the wood spirit the remaining liquid is boiled down in open pans to a sugar which is dried and becomes the acetate of lime of commerce. About one-fifth of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the United States. Fully 15,000 acres per year are cleared for this purpose. Wood alcohol affords a perfect substitute for grain alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and at less than one-third the cost. It is used principally as a solvent in the making of shellac varnish, in making celluloid, photographic paper, etc. It makes many beautiful dye tints. It is antiseptic and much used for liniments and for skin rubbing in bath houses.

Hardman halted a few paces from the man sitting on the edge of the boat, and, so far as appearances went, did not pay

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THE WOLVES' CHRISTMAS TREE:

A Story Showing What a Man Can Do When Danger Presses Him Close.

By Rowland Robinson.

"Goin' pa'tridge huntin', be ye?" Hiram Hill asked as he poured four pounds of No. 6 shot from the scoop of the scales into one of the conical packages that our shot used to be done up in by storekeepers before the era of paper bags.

"Well, no, not exactly hunting," I answered with a view to the possible need of excuses for an empty bag. "I'm going over to Bradley's to spend Christmas, and didn't know but I might see a pa'tridge." It would have been "stuck up" to call our best game bird "partridge," and no one would have recognized it under the name of "ruffed grouse."

"You hain't goin' to hoof it over the mountain?" he asked with the end of the string between his teeth as he wound the package with a frugal allowance of pack-thread. I nodded an affirmation while I silently admired his thrifty habit of putting the few spilled pellets into the box of unsold shot.

"Wal, then, you'd better let me put ye up a pound or two o' buckshot."

"No, sir," I said in a tone expressive of reproof for the suggestion. "I've no use for buckshot this time of year," for the close time for deer began with the month.

"Of course not, but you'd want something bigger'n number sixes if the wolves got after ye," said Hiram, making a persuasive dip into the box of buckshot.

"Wolves," said I, contemptuously, "why there hain't been a wolf around here for twenty years."

"Wal, there is naow, a pack o' seven, anyway, an' meby more. Why, hain't you heard? Amos Barker seen 'em full tilt, after a deer an' counted 'em, seven o' em. His man at was a helpin' of him on his coalin' job said there was thirteen, but Amos reckoned he see double or caounted some o' em twice, an' there's lots o' folks at 'eard 'em. There's wolves ha'ntin' the mountain, you may depend. Better let me weigh you about a couple o' pounds."

"No, I guess it won't pay to carry any extra weight on that chance," I said, admiring the storekeeper's cunning attempt to sell me something I did not want. "But you may put up that small doll and that Jack-in-the-box for me. They're light and they'll tickle Billy's two little shavers. Then put up a half dozen crackers and a bit of cheese for lunch, fill my tobacco box and let me have an extra pipe and I'll be off. I want to make the trip by daylight."

"I hope ye will. I rally do. I wouldn't want to have you get ketched in the dark on the mountain. So you're goin' right over to Bradley's, be ye?" he continued as he shuffled behind the counter to put up the articles for me, and then began rummaging in a drawer of odds and ends. "Now I wonder if you wouldn't just as lives take him a pair o' bullet molds at Aaron Clark left here for him last spring, I guess it was. I guess he borried 'em some time or 'nother an' fetchin' 'em here is as nigh as ever he come to returnin' o' 'em. If Bradley ever needed 'em he must be beginnin' to feel the want of 'em an' it won't burden you no great to take 'em if you're willin' an' they'll be off'n my mind."

Hiram found the molds after a short search and slipping them into my pocket with the other articles I retired to my bachelor quarters over Miss Diantha Gridley's tailor shop, where, after transferring the shot to a spring-top pouch and filling my flask with better powder than Hiram sold, and exchanging my leather boots for a pair of the sheepskin boots tanned with the wool on which were then the most approved winter foot gear, with my double gun on my shoulder to lighten my steps, I set forth on the ten-mile tramp.

"Goodby, Mr. Markham," called Miss Gridley, coming to the door, red in the face from a close interview with her goose, "I wish you a merry Christmas, but I shall feel easier about you if you hadn't got no gun. I'm always afraid of a gun's goin' off."

"Well, mine's going off in a way that won't hurt you, Miss Gridley. Goodby."

II.

Crossing the little river that turned the mills and forge of our village, and following the road as far as it ran in my direction, I held across the fields to the woods, before entering which I set my compass for my intended course.

This was through six miles of mountain woodland, unbroken but for the clearings made in the operations of lumbering and charcoal burning. It was rough, but not very difficult traveling, for the mountain was not high nor very steep, except at the peak, which was not in my route.

I did not deviate much from my course for the sake of hunting, but held straight on, contenting myself with the few shots that chance offered, which were few, indeed, for one seldom finds many ruffed grouse in the heart of the woods, where congenial food is not so abundant as in the outskirts.

When the backbone of the mountain was reached and my journey half accomplished, I had but one partridge, but there was a chance of more in the stretch of forest that lay before me, partial glimpses of which I now had through the stunted oaks and pines that scantily clad the rocky ridge.

Beyond the woods, bits of the valley farm could be seen and the clustered buildings of homesteads with banners of smoke floating from the chimneys, signaling the preparation of Christmas cheer.

The weather was exceedingly mild for the season, a circumstance which proved very fortunate for me, and as I was quite comfortable in the warmth of the low midday sun, I gave my legs a good rest while I ate my lunch and lazily smoked the ledges that ridge crosswise the long westerly incline of the mountain side, and

there was not a sound to be heard

above the constant murmur of the pines and the occasional rustle of an unfallen leaf withered, nor was a living thing to be seen but a mite of a winter wren exploring the intricacies of a fallen treetop, and a few flies that were buzzing about the sunny side of a tree trunk. There was no snow even on these heights, and, in proof of the exceptional mildness of the season, a flower of herb robert bloomed before me, paler than its own scarlet leaves.

At last, after a considerable continuance, this silence was broken by the sound of light, cautious footfalls on the dry leaves at some distance behind me, evidently on my trail, drawing nearer, then it ceased behind a screen of underbrush, and, as I looked and listened, receded, giving me but a glimpse of gray fur.

I guessed that it might be a lynx, sneaking inquisitively along my track, and was quite willing he should satisfy his curiosity without showing more of himself, for I would not have liked to let him go unshot at, if fairly seen, nor yet risk a shot with such charges as were in my gun, a possible

looking backward down the slope, I saw two wolves break through the undergrowth of whortleberry bushes, and had glimpses of others behind them.

My next look was for a tree that could be climbed, and I was fortunate in discovering one close at hand, a low-branching pine of more than two feet in diameter at the base of the trunk, which for ten feet up to the whorls of sturdy green boughs bristled with stubs of dead limbs that made convenient steps.

My gun was of German make, rigged with a sling, which till now I had always thought was useless appurtenance, but in this emergency it proved quite otherwise, when by slinging the gun over my back I got up easily and quickly. None too quickly, for in two minutes the leaders of the pack were beneath me and glaring up at me with cruel, hungry eyes, having evidently seen my ascent, for they were not at a moment.

Others came till there were seven in all, some circling about the tree, some sitting on their haunches and treading impatiently with their forefeet, like a dog waiting for a choice morsel, and licking their slavering chops; some gnawed at the trunk or made prodigious leaps at the lower branches.

I climbed to a secure and comfortable seat on a limb twenty feet from the ground, and after getting my breath and my nerves were a little settled, I tried the effect of a charge of No. 6's on one of the besiegers, as I got a tolerable fair aim at his uplifted muzzle through an opening. There was a yelp of surprise and pain, followed by a general commotion among the



I GOT UP QUICKLY.

contingency that made me wish for a pound of Hiram's buckshot.

As I began my way down the mountain, a glance at the sun showed me we were likely to part company before my journey was ended. Half a mile further on, in an old charcoal clearing, I flushed a partridge, at which I took a snap shot that knocked a cloud of feathers out of the bird without retarding its flight, but I was sure it was hard hit and began a diligent search where it had disappeared at the edge of the clearing.

Looking the ground over carefully, step by step, I had gone much further than one who does not know how far a mortally wounded grouse can fly would think it of any use to search, when I heard far behind me what I took to be the pitiful howl of a lost hound.

I was wishing the poor fellow might find my track and come up to me, when the long-drawn, plaintive wail was repeated at a point so distant from the first that it was evident it could not have been uttered by the same animal and presently it was taken up at another distant point.

Still groping over the ground in search of the dead bird, I wondered at so many hounds having gone astray that day, when just as I found my bird lying belly up, stone dead, I also came upon something that gave me a startling enlightenment.

The fallen leaves and the soil were torn and furrowed, stones and patches of moss were overturned, the result of which was plainly shown by the antlered skull and scattered bones of a deer and a mat of coarse gray hair tumbled into the mold.

Hiram's wolves were no harmless creatures of the imagination, but savage realities, and a chill ran down my back as I realized the probability that the pack was now rallying on my trail. I did not doubt that I had heard their voices.

I took my bearings and went forward at my best pace with far less thought of hunting than the fear of being hunted. This I went on for half an hour, hearing nothing but the snapping of twigs and swish of branches made by my own rapid progress, till a clamor of jays broke out forty rods in my rear. As I drew near it was mingled with the rustle and patter of many swift feet. I was near the crest of one of the ledges that ridge crosswise the long westerly incline of the mountain side, and

crew, and when the smoke had lifted above me I caught glimpses of the stung brute clawing his head with alternate forepaws.

I fired several times, as opportunity offered, but desisted when it became evident that instead of driving off my assailants, the sting of the small shot made them the more savagely persistent. I tried slugging the shot in a cartridge made of a bit of the lining of my coat, but it amounted to nothing. Bewailing the incredulity which had made me refuse the buckshot, I was at my wit's end how to raise the siege.

Perhaps my supply of provisions would last till the enemy was starved out, if the weather did not turn cold and freeze me on my roost, which was a prospect less agreeable than that of subsisting on raw partridge flesh.

I was occurring to me to climb to the top and see if there was any chance of making alarm shots heard down in the settlements. Slinging my gun I began the ascent. But ten feet further up the pine came to an end, for there the whole top was broken off just above a whorl of stout branches, onto which I climbed, but could get no outlook through the tree tops.

I filled and lighted my pipe, and, chancing to throw the unextinguished match onto the stub, which was broken about

square across, and was at least a foot in diameter, it ignited a handful of dry pine needles that had alighted there. The flame lasted but a moment, yet long enough to suggest the idea that fire enough might be built here to roast small bits of the partridge, and close upon this followed another, which gave me a hope of deliverance.

III.

There was the bullet mold in my pocket, and if I could but manage to turn my poultry shot into a dozen good, solid balls, I would soon rid myself of the wolves. As I was refilling my pipe my tobacco box gave me a clew to a solution of the problem. It was an old-fashioned steel box with a hinged cover and square corners that would serve as a spout to pour melted lead from.

I transferred the tobacco to a pocket, cleft a cut of small green limb firmly on to the open cover for a handle, and had what promised to be a serviceable smelting ladle. Then reaching out I gathered

some dry twigs and bits of branches, and I soon had a small fire burning in the center of the stub. When it was well going, I held the improv'd ladle with a couple of ounces of shot in it, over the hottest place, and after some patient waiting had the satisfaction of seeing the separate pellets become a little puddle of molten lead. I managed to pour most of it into the mold, and got three good bullets at the first smelting, but lost one, which fell to the ground.

Better luck attended three more successive trials, which gave me thirteen bullets, making fifteen in all, which I thought might answer my purpose, and I whipped out the fire with a green branch.

It was now near sundown, so there was no time to be lost if I was to get away by daylight.

The bullets were much too small for the bore of my gun, therefore I put two in each barrel, with a light charge of shot, and descended to the lower branch, where I seated myself upon the one where I could get the clearest view of the ground.

The wolves greeted my reappearance with a chorus of savage yelps as they gathered eagerly beneath me, snapping and snarling, each struggling for the nearest place that he might be first at the expected feast. One grizzled old fellow, the patriarch of the tribe, who had curled himself up in the fallen tree top, to bide my downfall, now had his philosophical patience overcome and I jumped forth from his lair, sneaking around the outskirts of the crowd with his hungry eyes constantly upon me. The largest and strongest of the pack kept the position directly under me, now springing upward more than his length, then tumbling back upon his mates that crowded beneath him, now standing upright on his hinder feet and pawing the air and snapping his fanged jaws viciously. While he was in this position, I fired one barrel straight into his mouth.

The recoil almost unseated me, but I recovered myself with no greater mishap than losing the toys out of my pocket. The big wolf made no motion, but to sink in a lifeless heap with the back of his head blown out. The others scattered a little, but presently returned, sniffing at their dead comrade and lapping his blood. Poor dolly got a cruel bite from one that spoiled her beauty forever. Another nosing Jack-in-the-box unhooked the lid, whereupon the little imp filched his snout, and I could not help laughing at the fright it gave the great cowardly brute.

I fired the second barrel at the old grandfather as he warily skulked past, beyond the others, and the charge broke his back. He writhed about, biting the wound moment, and then dragging his paralyzed hinder parts, crawled out of sight. The others were getting somewhat shy, but plucked up courage during the cessation of hostilities, while I reloaded, and then came close under me again.

A third shot killed one nearly outright, and the fourth broke the shoulder of another as he ran. He retreated to a safe distance and amused himself with his wound while the unhurt survivors stood off, now regarding curiously their dead and wounded companions, now me, with growing respect, and evidently doubting whether it was worth their while to continue any longer in my neighborhood.

When my gun was reloaded I settled the question for them with two shots. The first one bored such a hole in the belly of one that his entrails dragged upon the ground, and the second stung another so sharply that he stood not on the order of his going, but made off in all speed in company with his unscathed comrade, while the fellow with the broken shoulder hobbed after them, and the other poor wretch tried to follow them, turning now and again to bite his own entrails, entangling his feet and catching on stubs and stones.

Evening was already deepening the forest shadows and I had little time to spare in mercy to the merciless brute, but when I got to the ground I hastily loaded my gun and finished him with a shot in the head.

Then, picking up the toys and taking my course by the compass and the evening star, I held forward at such speed as the rough and darkening way would permit. Fortunately, the almost full moon was well up in the clear sky, and I had little difficulty in finding my way down the mountain, and reached Bradley's before their early bedtime.

Little Molly Bradley prize the doll all the more for the scars which proved her hairbreadth escape, and her brother looked upon the Jack-in-the-box that had scared a wolf as a hero as doughty as Jack the Giant Killer.

Their father seemed to doubt my story till I led him to the scene of the adventure, the next morning, and showed him the four wolves, for we found the broken-backed patriarch after a short search.

When we returned with the pelts, the Christmas dinner was ready for us, no mean part of it being the partridges, much more nicely cooked by Mrs. Bradley than I could have done it on the tree stump had I been obliged to.

When I went home the next day there was a full pouch of buckshot in my pocket, but I found no use for it.

CHRISTMAS NOTES.

To make a Christmas bell, use two ox muzzles for a foundation, fastening the top of one a little way up into the center of the other to give the proper length to the bell. Fill this solidly with moss and then trim with holly berries and a bit of mistletoe. A calla lily makes a pretty clapper. Suspend the bell by scarlet ribbons.

The foliage of a Christmas tree may be brushed here and there with mucilage and then sprinkled with common salt and a very pleasing result is obtained. A pretty drapery for the tree is made by cutting long strips, about four inches wide, of tissue paper, then cutting it closely, partly, but not entirely across the widths, making fringes; if the strips be dampened and held over a hot stove, the fringed edges will curl and look quite ornamental.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR

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She Is Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Mrs. W. W. Rice is a widow, says The Galveston News, living at the little village of Wyatt, in Ellis county. Her youngest child is little Ruby, just past her tenth birthday anniversary. In the fall of 1889, when Ruby was a little tot, two years old, that fearful plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis, with the spotted fever accompaniment, became epidemic in the neighborhood of the Rice family. Her father, two brothers and herself were stricken down, the father and one of the sons soon dying with it. Little Ruby lingered between life and death for five weeks, when she began a slow recovery. At the end of three months she could sit up, and from that time on she had to learn anew to walk, just as she had learned in her early babyhood. Her illness left her totally blind and deaf, and she has never since been able to articulate.

In spite of her great misfortune, Ruby is a bright, intelligent and pretty child. When The News representative called Ruby and another little girl were seated on the floor before the fire, eating pecans. Although unable to see or hear, she by some means seemed to know that a stranger was in the house, and began at once to find him. Having located The News man, she grasped his hand in welcome; then reaching out for her brother and sister, she drew their hands to his, indicating that they should shake hands with the stranger.

Some of Ruby's performances are indeed remarkable. While The News man was present her sister handed her a needle and spool of thread. The child put both the end of the thread and the eye of the needle in her mouth, and, taking them out again, quickly passed the thread through the needle's eye. She seemed to locate the eye of the needle with her tongue. As is the case with most blind persons, Ruby's sense of touch is remarkably acute. Her fingers are soft and slender, with a peculiar velvet feeling, and they serve for her eye as well as fingers.

Her sense of smell is very keen. Ruby seems to be as fond of dolls as the average little girl, and displays wonderful skill in cutting out and making dresses, aprons, caps, etc., for her mimic babies. She has a habit of inspecting the trimming and style of cut of the dresses of lady visitors, and she shows great ingenuity in cutting and trimming her doll's wardrobe.

Her sewing is not confined to her fingers by any means. She is equally expert with the sewing machine, and is very fond of operating it.

Ruby's accomplishments do not stop at plain sewing. After cutting and sewing her doll's clothes she also cuts and works the button holes and sews on the buttons. She is, for the most part, self taught in these manipulations. She keeps her clothes in her own trunk, and does not allow any one else to put anything in it. Not long ago her sister put some aprons in Ruby's trunk, but they were soon discovered by the little miss and were summarily cast upon the floor. Ruby, while affectionate and amiable in disposition, is by no means devoid of temper. When things don't go to suit her she will slap the offender and then run away.

Besides her doll she has a cat, of which she is quite fond, and she also loves to play with chickens. Not long since she got up in the night when all the rest of the family were sound asleep, went to the fowlhouse, where she found a hen that was desirous of sitting. Ruby procured a box, in which she fixed up a nest of straw, and gathering up all the eggs she could find, some three or four dozen, she set the hen up in the house, placing the box upon the sewing machine, where her mother found it next morning.

She sometimes goes into the fowlhouse—always at night—and catches chickens, which she puts into a coop. Next day, after amusing herself with them for a while, she turns them out. The chickens do not seem to be afraid of her. As may be supposed, little Ruby is very much humored, and, as far as possible, she is allowed to do just as she pleases, and amuse herself as suits her best.

The Temple of Solomon.

A noted statistician and investigator who has lots of time for such work, has been doing some figuring on the cost of the Temple of Solomon, says The Philadelphia Record, and says few people even in these days of palmy extravagance and millionaire display have an adequate impression of the enormous cost of the great temple. According to Villapandus, the "talents" of gold, silver and brass were equal to the enormous sum of £6,879,822,000. The worth of the jewels is placed at a figure equally as high. The vessels of gold, according to Josephus, were valued at 140,000 talents, which reduced to English money was equal to £575,296,903. The vessels of silver, according to the same authority, were still more valuable, being set down as worth £646,344,000. Priests' vestments and the robes of singers, £2,010,000, and the trumpets, £200,000. To add the expense of the building material, labor, etc., and some wonderful figures result. Ten thousand men hewing cedars, 60,000 bearers of burdens, 80,000 hewers of stone, overseers, all of whom were employed for seven years, and upon whom, besides their wages, Solomon bestowed £6,733,970. If their daily food was worth 50 cents each, the sum total for all was £63,877,088, during the time of building. The materials in the rough are estimated as having been worth £2,545,337,000. This gives a total, just for this much of the expense, which by no means expresses the whole cost, of £10,719,760,261, or about £32,117,034,867,46.

A Woman Broker.

St. Louis has a woman diamond dealer, who is not only making a comfortable living, says The Chicago Chronicle, but is adding to an already good-sized bank account. She lives at a fashionable boarding house and has no office address, receiving her business mail at the general delivery window of the postoffice. Her clientele embraces many of the society women of the city. It also embraces others whose names never appear in the accounts of swell gatherings among the elite of St. Louis.

When the young woman first engaged in the venture she made the rounds of the pawnshops of the city and purchased a number of diamonds at a very moderate price. She is a good judge of the stone and is able to tell just what a diamond is worth. In this manner she secured her stock in trade. In some manner or other she learns from day to day of women who wish to buy diamonds, and she makes it her business to call. At first she encounters

many a cold reception, but after a time she managed to dispose of several of the stones. These she sold very cheap, and it was not very long before the fact that she sold diamonds cheaper than they could be purchased anywhere else in town became well known among certain circles, and her business commenced to boom.

In case any of her customers become financially embarrassed, she will purchase the diamond back at a sufficient discount to enable her to make a handsome profit. She has no delinquent customers, for all of her sales are for cash. She is about twenty-four years of age, well-educated and a fashionable dresser. She is modest in appearance and a thorough business woman. Some months ago she conceived the idea of going into the business of buying and selling precious stones. She did so, and in the short space of time she has been at it she has made considerable money and her business has grown until she has about all she can attend to.

As to Chinese Pottery.

In the last British consular report from Kiu-Kiang reference is made to the once famous pottery of Kinto, in the Kiang-si Province, which has of late fallen into decay. This leads a writer in The North China Herald of Shanghai to describe the history and some of the former productions of this celebrated factory. It first became famous about the commencement of the Sung dynasty, in the tenth or eleventh century of our era, and down to the present time has furnished four-fifths of the ware of China. It outstripped its great rival, Poshanhsien, in Shan-tung, which furnished in ancient times the beautiful porcelain that went overland through the Gobi desert to the Bactrian cities and westward to Persia. Even now some of the best porcelain used in the emperor's palace is from Poshanhsien. The first era of the great prosperity in the history of the Kinto pottery was about the end of the eleventh century, and the most famous pieces of porcelain, in the eyes of Chinese collectors, come from this period and are known as Sung Yao, or the work of the Sung Kilns, Sung being the then reigning dynasty. The jars, flower pots, vases, etc., produced at this time fetch very high prices. There are some vases and statues of Buddhist saints now in the palaces in Peking and Ehupark which are valued at more than their weight in gold, owing to the rarity of this class of ware. The second period of fame of Kinto was during the Ming dynasty, and especially toward the end of the fifteenth century. The cloisonne ware of this period was unequalled by any produced before.

The few specimens in the Peking palaces are carefully stored and taken out only when the reigning sovereign wished to admire them or show them to the court, after which they are again carefully wrapped up and stored away. The third era of the glory of the Kinto was during the great reign of Kanghi (1662-1722), after which it declined, and though attempts were made in the first half of the present century to arouse the energies of the makers and the old glory of the factories, they were not successful, and now the products are coarse and mediocre, except a few pieces of Kuan-si to the emperor. Agents are specially appointed to superintend the making of these. Sometimes also wealthy Chinese order special ware from Kinto, and the work on this is frequently very fine still. The flood of cheap Japanese ware, usually in imitation of Chinese, which is entering China has affected the Chinese potter. The decadence which has not spared the art which formerly gained for China a world-wide reputation. It is as if the well known ceramic art establishments of Dresden and Sevres had descended to supplying the world with toilet sets and ordinary household utensils, useful and cheap, but devoid of artistic merit. Unfortunately this decadence not only affects China from an aesthetic point of view, but has a ruinous effect upon the material prosperity of the district, for the Kinto potters now afford employment to but a tithe of the workmen who were engaged there fifty years ago. There are immense possibilities for the future, as there have been for the past, and it only requires some energy and determination to arrest the downward course and restore the Kinto potters to the honorable position and state of prosperity which they held unchallenged in days of yore."

Cheerfulness as a Duty.

How many who read these lines really consider it a duty, says The Youth's Advocate, to be always cheerful? There may be occasions when it is very difficult to maintain an even temper and make others feel the uplift a bright and joyous heart always sends forth, but every duty is sometimes hard to perform. For the sake of oneself it is always a duty to be cheerful. Melancholy is a mild form of suicide; it wears upon the nerves, and tends to break down the whole physical man; it disfigures the face with ugly wrinkles and sours the heart with unpleasant broodings. The cheerful soul lightens life on earth, and greatly increases the pleasure of its own existence. For the sake of others, every one should be cheerful and joyous, under all circumstances. It is a pleasure to be associated with a person who has a bright and happy disposition. No one can long retain friends and constantly burden them with a wail about his woes. People soon learn to shun a whimpering, complaining person as a bother and a nuisance. Every body wants the companionship of a cheerful spirit and a pure heart. Children should be taught the value of such a spirit to themselves and everybody else, from early childhood, and carefully trained in the best way of preserving an even temper and always maintaining a cheerful spirit.

Color in Autumn Leaves.

Many people seem to suppose that the frost is responsible for the bright foliage of fall, though a moment's consideration ought to show them that the leaves begin to turn before the frost comes. An eminent botanist, in speaking to a reporter of The Washington Star, said: "Probably not one person in a thousand knows just why leaves change their color in the fall. The green matter in the tissues of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn the natural growth of the tree is retarded and oxidation of the tissue takes place. Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different aspects it takes on a yellow or brown hue. The difference in color is due to the difference in combinations of the original constituents of the green tissues and to the varying condition of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, hot climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and cool. This is the reason that American autumns are so much more glorious than those of England and Scotland."



Fred Bowley, Temple, Tex.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer boy, and enjoy farming very much. I am suffering with curvature of the spine, and am not able to do any heavy work. I am not attending school now on account of diphtheria, which is in the neighborhood of the school. I enjoy reading the letters of the young folks.

Nellie Day Spinks, Dallas, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am nine years old. I have a little brother older than myself. I live in the beautiful village of Dallas. I am not going to school at present, but will start after Christmas. I wash the dishes, and help clean up the house. I often go out to my grandmother's. I have a real nice time out there feeding the ducks, guineas and chickens. Cousins, will some of you please send me some nice speeches to recite at school. I haven't anything to offer in exchange, but I feel sure some of you will send me some anyway.

Navajoe Ok.—Dear Junior: I am a cowboy in Oklahoma, where the coyotes once howled; where the blizzards rage, and where the Comanche and Navajoe Indians once fought a terrible battle, from which the Navajo mountains and town have derived their name. This is the place where we live. The prairies that once were alive with antelope and Texas long-horns are now dotted with beautiful farms; where the dancing hall formerly stood, now stands the Navajo High school. Greer county was once claimed by Texas, and for many years was called the unassigned land; but in a suit between the United States and Texas over the disputed country, the United States gained, and now Greer county is a part of Oklahoma. Greer county contains 1,372,666 acres of land. The sports of Oklahoma are principally hunting, fishing and horseback riding; but the bicycle is beginning to supersede the horse, and I expect the cowboys will soon be herding the long-horns on the bike. My father takes The Constitution, and I think it is a fine paper, especially the cousins' part of it.

Willis Smith, Youngs, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will answer J. L. Ragsdale's question. Uzziah was the first leper and the curse was sent on him for disobeying God. I am ten years old. My papa takes The Constitution and I like to read it.

Annie E. Head, Rockhalo, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live in the country and have a nice time horseback riding. I take a delight in cooking. We take The Constitution and are always glad to get it. I would be glad to correspond with some of the cousins. Inclosed I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Mattie A. Beverage, Dabney, Ark.—Dear Junior: I send a dime for the club. Cousins, I am yet in my chair, unable to walk or feed myself, as I have been for seven years. I have suffered untold agony. Oh, how I wish I could be treated in that hospital, where all cripples get so much attention, and be restored to health, like poor little Willie McClain. I thank all for their favors in writing, with many presents, and hope they will write to me often, one and all.

Mamie Henderson, Tryon, N. C.—Dear Junior: My home is not in Tryon, but in Greenville, S. C. I am only visiting my sister, here.

Tryon is a beautiful little village about one mile from the South Carolina line, among the beautiful hills of the Blue Ridge, giving it mountain scenery of the most picturesque description. The houses are all scattering. Lofty mountains on the north and west rise up close around here, so that cold winds from those quarters are supposed not to reach here, while the open country toward the south permits the balmy breezes from that section to blow in upon the inhabitants. The mountain air is so pure and bracing I want to stay out in it always. I have been a subscriber to The Constitution for nearly a year, and can truly say I love to read the dear old Constitution.

Oakley Bennett, Louisville, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am twelve years old. I have a pony and am very fond of him. I am not going to school now, but will start soon. History is my favorite study. I will ask a question: In what month was the bombardment of Fort Sumter? I would like to correspond with some boy who likes stock. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Leontine Slerzus, Fresno, New Mexico—Dear Junior: As I sit at the door of my quiet Sacramento mountain home enjoying the cool breeze that blows through the tall pines I wonder what the more eastern people are doing. All letters are read with interest from different parts of the United States. I wish that my simple graphic will escape the waste basket. Is this my understanding that bachelors and old maids are only tangents on the great circle. We enjoy young company. Once I was "sweet sixteen;" now I'm "sweet twenty-two."

Some will say she is still hanging on the willow. I'm just like a bachelor. They won't ask and I won't answer. Only a few years ago I was of the wandering sort and have now concluded to become a ranch-holder. How strange it seems to most girls for a girl to control a ranch. Listen, girls, it's just as easy to have the work done as it is to have some one do it for you. If a girl can ride a horse without falling off why can't she go cow and horse hunting and drive the cows to the pasture and brand a calf if necessity demands it. It's true the housework and piano playing are delightful. Can't a girl play one or two of Beethoven's classical pieces, clean up

the house and then saddle her pony and ride away twenty or thirty miles in search of a cow or horse, come back at night, read some thrilling story. Music, flowers and literature is the center of my pleasure. No mother—father and the friends I have gained only console my disappointed hours. One living 120 miles from any railroad it is naturally supposed they would enjoy papers, letters, so I am going to ask some of the old bachelors and maids of my age to write me, and if they see fit to correspond with me it would be one of the added to my pleasure. My vocabulary is not what a college student could afford time proves a benefit to all. I'm not a composer of long letters. At some convenient time I will be delighted to give a description of the life in New Mexico among the ranch girls.

Jocella Miller, Stonewall, N. C.—Dear Junior: I wish some of the little cousins were here to help me eat pecans and hickory nuts. My school is to be taught until June. I will be real sorry when it closes. I never get tired of going to school, even if I don't learn anything I should like to go. Would like correspondents of my age, which is twelve years.

Annie Peavy, Peavy, Ala.—Dear Junior: I am still shut in and suffer, oh! so much, but in spite of all my suffering I feel very happy and thankful to God for sparing my life to see the time drawing so near the precious birthday of Christ. No doubt many sorrows and heartaches have come to many of you since last Christmas. The very fact that your troubles and anxieties seem to you so overwhelming is a proof of their rarity. We should not let these afflictions outweigh the joys God gives us in such abundance, and even when the shadow seem deepest we should comfort ourselves with the thought that it must soon pass away.

How many of you will make the coming Christmas a joyful time for those whose lives know so little of joy? If there are any invalids near you visit them and let them know they are not forgotten and you will surely be surprised to see their eyes brighten and pale lips smile in fond appreciations of your visit. Some months ago I mailed to Miss Emma Langford, of Rockpile, Ga., a crocheted scarf and have never heard from her. Would like for her to write me if she received it or not.

Dear Junior—I am an Alabama girl wishing to join your happy band and will take for my subject "Labor." The highest and lowest alike acknowledge the universal sway of labor and that it cannot be otherwise than honorable. Without it nothing can be accomplished. It is an indispensable requisite to all the sweet influence of refinement. It makes the desert blossom as a garden of roses; it whitens the sea with sails and stretches bands of iron across the continent. It drives the plow, scatters the seed and causes the fields to wave in golden harvest for the good of man. It gathers the grain and sends it to the different regions of the earth to other millions in less favorable channels. It molds the brick and shapes the columns that rear not only the humblest cottages, but the governors' palaces. Man will never taste life's greatest happiness or wield its greatest influence for good or reach the summit of his ambition save only through long labor. The Lord said: "Take up thy cross and come unto me and I will give thee rest." Only those that labor are called for; only the weary need rest.

There are great responsibilities resting upon the young, for those whose heads are frosted over with many winters will soon be gone; we must take up their work.

Eudora Rhodes, Bertha, Ala.—Dear Junior: As all the cousins take a subject, I will take "Summer" for mine. What can be more lovely than the bright summer flowers? The trees robed in such beautiful green dresses, the birds singing such sweet songs, all nature seems aroused and endeavoring to make summer the most beautiful of all the seasons of the year. I live in the country and have a pretty home, which I would not like to exchange for a city home. We country cousins have a great many advantages over those in the city. We have the birds, flowers, fresh, pure air, and, most of all, we have a freedom which those in the city cannot enjoy, and which we all should highly prize. I would like correspondents.

Dixie May, Lenoir, Miss.—Dear Junior

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IN THE SCHOOLS



Boys' High School.

Since the debate of last Friday everyone is looking forward to the disbandment of school for the Christmas holidays. At 10 o'clock two long columns, gay with ribbons of crimson and white, left the school building for Browning hall and fifteen minutes later reached their destination.

The hall was a veritable tropical garden. Palms were present in great abundance, while the walls were tastefully arranged with ivy.

When the music started the declaimers, critics and debaters came forward and took their seats on the platform and after a few more strains of the selection Professor Slaton arose to make a few remarks.

Cleveland Kiser was the first declaimer, and he made a good impression on the audience.

He was followed by Frank McDade, Marion Smith, Cam Dorsey, Dewald Cohen and Harold Hirsch.

All of these young gentlemen made excellent speeches, and especially the last two showed a great amount of declamatory talent. Cohen rendered "Antony's Speech to the Romans" in a very creditable manner, while Hirsch made the hall ring with the thunders of "Hill's Reply to Blaine." Many surmises were afloat when the latter concluded his speech and each declaimer had a large backing.

The notes of martial music then once more stirred the debaters.

"Resolved, That the signs of the times point to the decline of the American republic," read the secretary. "Affirmative leader, Frank E. Merrill."

With impressive voice and graceful gestures Mr. Merrill was soon in the midst of a speech that would have done great honor to a man of twice his years.

Carl Lewis replied for the negative, and his many flowers of rhetoric delighted even his opponents.

Arthur Howell, in perfect accents and solid debate, made a brilliant dash for the affirmative and left the audience in a state of great fear for the future of the American republic. Hillyer next rose from the left of the president and wove a magic spell over his auditors. For six minutes he destroyed affirmative arguments and at the same time proved seven excellent points on his own side of the question. Youngblood spoke next for the affirmative. He was followed by Roberts, who won a great amount of applause. Phillips's speech for the affirmative was considered by many to be the prize winner, for the arguments he advanced seemed unanswerable. Johnson, for the negative, upheld his reputation as a debater of great talent.

The last two speakers on the affirmative were Stowers and Rainwater and each of them won enviable laurels. Pickett and Cole closed the arguments of the negative and caused great interest and enjoyment. Again the music started and cheered the hopes of every contestant.

President Haverty then arose and gave his decision. "Taking into consideration all the points advanced and without prejudice," he said, "I give my decision in favor of the negative." A motion of reversal was lost, and the negative were about as happy as it is possible to be.

The judges of the debaters, Colonel W. S. Thomson and Messrs. DeSaussure and Mitchell, filed into the hall and placed their verdict in the hands of Professor Slaton. In an appropriate speech Mr. Hooper Alexander presented the prizes.

The first prize, two books, for the best declaimer in the first grade, went to W. F. McDade. The second prize, the Maier & Berkele medal, for the best declaimer, was taken by Cam Dorsey and the third prize, the Crankshaw medal, for the best debater, to Mr. William Hillyer, of the senior class.

Mr. Hillyer's victory seemed to give great pleasure. Many were heard to declare that a more just selection could not have been made. Mr. Hillyer is now the leader of the senior class, the winner of the Curry medal and one of the champion debaters of the school, and it is safe to say that a more lovable and popular young gentleman cannot be found. The criticisms of Messrs. Parkhurst and Avary were very humorous and excellent.

Jay P. Youngblood.

Calhoun Street School.

Monday was a very gloomy day, but was brightened by a visit from Professor Landrum. He is always a welcome visitor and we hope he will be with us many days during the coming year.

Professor Davis, our instructor in music, marked all the classes except the eighth on Friday. Three grades received the mark of 99. Those fortunate and deserving classes were the third, fourth and seventh grades. There was no mark in the school lower than 96.

The second grade enjoyed a visit last week from Miss Susie Glover, the second grade teacher of Ivy street school.

Our long-looked for physiology match occurred Tuesday. The sides were chosen by Mary Ramsaur and Henry W. Atkinson. After a long and exciting contest, during which questions covering the entire book were given, three boys, Henry W. Atkinson, John Learmont and Francis Kamper, were left standing. The match could not be finished for lack of time, but I hope

to announce the name of the victor in my next letter.

We are looking forward with much interest to the Christmas meeting of the eighth grade Literary and Debating Society, which will be held at 12 m. Tuesday, December 23d.

Rae C. Schlesinger.

Ivy Street School.

The eighth grade won the banner for attendance last week. All the grades have been busy with examinations for the last week.

Professor Landrum visited our school on Tuesday. He was very much pleased with the eighth grade's reproduction exercises, which they write instead of compositions.

The visit paid us by the city physicians Friday caused very little excitement. Although the physiology examination from Major Slaton was very long, it was also very easy. Major Slaton made a business trip to our school Thursday, but the pupils only obtained a glimmer of him.

Dora Herz.

Formwalt Street School.

We are all looking forward to Christmas with a great deal of pleasure, when we will wake earlier than usual to see what dear old Santa Claus has brought us, for we know he never forgets a good boy or girl.

Professor Landrum and Mr. Wells, the vertical writing teacher, visited our school this week. All of the grades are working very hard for high marks in singing.

This being written month, we have finished all of our examinations and are anxiously waiting for our reports to see who will carry home the highest marks.

The Literary Society of the fifth grade and the Argonauts of the sixth grade elected new officers last Friday. Those of the fifth are: Walter Leppert, president; Julia Neville, secretary. Those of the sixth are: Herman Haas, president; Violetta Crabb, secretary, and Louise Loenthal, critic. All of the societies have arranged interesting programmes for next Thursday.

Last week two of our teachers were absent, Miss Jennie Doar, of the sixth grade, and Miss Rosa Berman, of the first grade. We all deeply sympathize with Miss Berman in the loss of her mother.

Lelia Griffith.

Frasier Street School.

We are all happy that Christmas is so near. We number among that class of children who look upon this season as the glory of the year, when glowing cheeks and smiling eyes are the attractive features of the occasion.

All the grades have been busy this week with examinations. On Friday next the fifth and sixth grades are going to have a spelling match, and the name of the victorious class will be announced in my next letter.

The seventh grade had a spelling match recently in which twenty-one were standing at the close. The fifth grade has a new society, of which the following are the officers:

President, Eva Mims; vice president, Robert Mayfield; secretary, Estelle Cook; critic, Marion O'Farrell. All the pupils take an interest in The Constitution, Junior.

Bryan W. Blackburn.

Ira Street School.

The principal of Ira invited the fourth grade to the eighth grade room and had representatives from the other grades to help entertain them because the members of the fourth were the most particular of the downstairs grades in going out and coming in from recess. The following programme was rendered:

Song—Fifth grade.

Recitation—Julian Bell, of the first grade. Recitation—"When I'm a Man"—Roy Wallace, of the second grade.

Song—Bessie Elliott, Ollaneare Smith, Mattie Tidwell, Hattie George, of the sixth grade.

Recitation—"The Painted Baby"—Susie Parks, of the sixth grade.

Recitation—"Grumbles and Smiles"—Louise Drake, of the sixth grade.

Song—Fifth grade.

Recitation—"The Two Valentines"—Miss Virginia Mizelle.

Recitation—"A Bad Little Girl's Views of Hotel Life"—Adelaide Zeigler.

Song—By four girls of the sixth grade.

Recitation—"Aunt Charity and the Boy"—Lizzie Brown.

Recitation—"Auction Extraordinary"—Maud Jewel.

Song—Fifth grade.

Recitation—"Only the Brakesman Killed"—Myrtle Zeigler, of the fourth grade.

Recitation—"When I'm a Woman"—Manta Dennis, second grade.

Song—Fifth grade.

Recitation—"The Squirrel's Arithmetic"—Julius Thornton.

Recitation—Josephine Lyon and Mabel Carlyon.

Song—Fifth grade.

The primary grades are working very hard to obtain invitations to the eighth grade next Friday.

The third and sixth grades were invited to attend the second grade's society Friday, which was accepted.

The society of the third grade met last Friday and the following programme rendered:

Song by class.

Recitations—Rosa Bell, Mabel Carlyon and Donnie Walker.

Song, "The Shower"—Louise Young, Estelle Carroll and Lula McMahon.

Recitation—Henry Courtney and Bessie Richardson.

Song, "The Bee"—Class.

The fourth grade was invited to the normal school class Saturday and did themselves great credit.

Christmas will soon be here; oh! what a

time of rejoicing to the millions of children in the world, for nearly all nations of the earth observe this as a holiday.

For weeks the children have been looking forward to the time of hanging up their stockings to see what Santa Claus will bring, and what a generous soul he is, for the naughty children as well as the good are recipients of his gifts.

William B. Griffith.

Walker Street School.

The eighth grade received a final examination in physiology Thursday. It is to be hoped that all did well. Monday we are to commence civil government and learn something of our "E Pluribus Unum."

Daisy Lester.

Fair Street School.

The children are very happy over the prospect of a long holiday for Christmas and can talk of nothing else except what Santa Claus will bring them and what they will do to make the time pass pleasantly.

Major Slaton and Professor Landrum



HELEN WILLIAMSON.
Who Is on the Roll of Honor Every Month in the Second Grade, Calhoun Street School.

visited the school last week and we were glad to welcome them. Our principal has missed but three days on her own account in seventeen years' service.

The fourth grade A children are delighted because Miss Eppie Nutting will teach them during the remainder of the term. She is very much liked in the school.

Little Nellie Frank Freeman, of second grade A, is the smallest child in the school. She is nearly always on the honor roll and is a very bright little scholar.

Hart Wyllie.

Emmett Street School.

Since last I wrote many things have happened. We enjoyed our Thanksgiving very much. We went to school in the morning and had the society. We had a nice programme of recitations and readings. We also had a talk by Rev. W. A. Parsons.

Our school being a country school closed Friday, December 10th, until January 3, 1888. At 12 o'clock the pupils spread lunch together under the trees. After finishing our picnic dinner we enjoyed a very interesting programme. The following were some of the best:

Song, by the class; recitation, Lillian Southard; recitation, Hugh Warner; recitation, Bonnylin Bennett; recitation, Maude Marsh; essay, Cora Blackstock; recitation, Lela Foster; recitation, Kenedy Chastain; recitation, Florence Frost; recitation, Omie Watkins; essay, Lewis Warner; recitation, Charlie Ada Henney; recitation, Eddie Gardiner; recitation, Tochie Frost; recitation, Florie Rapp; essay, Mac Tarfinger; recitation, Floy Gardiner; recitation, Minnie Moore; song, by Bonnylin Bennett and Maude Marsh.

Bessie Jones.

—

Williams Street School.

Our school was visited by Professor Davis Wednesday of last week. He examined us in music. All did very nicely, the first grade receiving 100.

The classes are all doing good work. The sixth grade did beautifully in writing, as also did the fourth and third.

We are glad the Christmas holidays are almost here. The schools will all close December 23rd.

Charm Oliver.

Professor Hunter's School.

This week has undoubtedly been the most remarkable and interesting one of the whole term. During the week Professor Hunter stopped all classes in history and grammar. He also stopped Latin grammar and geography, with the exception of physical geography.

The boys have all been pushing ahead in algebra, arithmetic, Roman history and Caesar. They are reviewing algebra and geometry.

In arithmetic Professor Hunter joined two of the classes and gave them two lessons a day, but on Wednesday he separated them again. He put the larger boys in denominations numbers and left the others in fractions. They are all doing fine work, and are pushing along rapidly.

The boys will get out for Christmas holidays on Wednesday, and are to return January 2d. Commencing on Monday, there will be general examinations, and the boys are looking forward to find out their standing in all their classes.

Friday morning there was a spelling match between the highest class and two smaller ones joined together, in which the highest class fell like wheat before the scythe. When the last one of the highest class had been spelled down there were seven upon the other side.

The Euphemian Literary and Debating Society met Friday for the last time this year. The subject was: "Resolved, That the French revolution was productive of more harm than good." As all the officers were absent, Messrs. Leonard and Conley

were elected for the meeting. The subject was well discussed, and eloquent speeches were made on both sides. Mr. Wallace upheld the affirmative, while Messrs. Moran and Boyles spoke for the negative. After an eloquent and interesting debate, the president gave his decision to the negative.

The roll of honor this month is so long that it would tire the reader to give it all. The following are highest in their classes: Johnston, Hall, McClinty, Moran, Robinson, Wallace, Vyles and J. E. Sims.

Robert Moran.

Some Historic Rings.

The South Kensington museum, in London, says The New York Herald, contains what is probably the most remarkable collection of historic rings in the world. In this most exquisite and perfectly arranged of all treasure houses, the troth of kings, the romance and tragedy of famous lives, gives a keen

FARMER BROWN AND HIS FLEEING WIFE

She Skipped with Another Man and He Is Hunting Her.

UNIQUE STORY FROM ROCKDALE

The Hapless Hubby Comes to Atlanta in Search of His Sally.

WILL PUNCH HIS RIVAL FULL OF HOLES

How Brown Was Decoyed from Home and the Note He Received on His Return.

He was long, lean, poorly clad, disheartened. He wore a home-made suit of some gray cloth, brown shoes and a red bandanna for his neckgear. Bright splashes of tears-decorated each cheek.

In one hand he carried an old-fashioned patent leather valise, and in the other a soiled piece of paper, which he handed to Secretary Eugene Monteith, in the board room of the health office at the city hall, late Saturday afternoon.

The episode ran as follows:

"Dear Sirs—Please to me and you have been together long enough, I never loved you when we were married, but I never loved you. Me and Jim have gone together all our lives, never have we loved you any more. Forget me if you can, for when you get this we-who will far away, your Sally."

"So you don't want to be vaccinated, then, eh?" asked Monteith.

"No," replied the countryman, "I want to find her if I can. I thought you-uns might ha' run across her while you was vaccinating the people for smallpox. Have ye?"

"Not that I can think of just now," replied the secretary. Then the hapless hubby told the following story:

Jos Brown is a prosperous farmer of Rockdale county, and three years ago wedded a buxom young woman of his district. It seems she was the belle of the community. At any rate Brown had a desperate rival in the person of Jim Smathers, another knight of the plow in the same district, but Brown was well known among certain circles, and her business friends said of her customers become

financially embarrassed, she will purchase

the house and then saddle her pony and ride west twenty or thirty miles in search of a cow or horse, come back at night and read some thrilling story. Music, flowers, and literature is the center of my pleasure.

No number either, and the friends I have

on my hands from day to day, the road is naturally supposed they would

enter houses rather soft in money.

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Will You Continue to Suffer With this Great Remedy at your very Door? . . .

Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE.
The public will please take notice that we have sold out the yard at No. 12 Auburn ave., and have no branch yards in the city. All orders will please be sent to our main yard, 85 Peters st., 'Phone 527.

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Estimates furnished on work of every description.

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LOOK OUT.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, that valuable property, 38 and 40 Auburn ave., will be sold on premises. Auction by Dr. Wilson.

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CONSULTING ENGINEER,
WATER SUPPLY AND
DRAINAGE

441 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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And others interested in state politics, up with press clippings. We read every paper printed in Georgia and two thousand other papers daily. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

HORSE SWAPPERS TO MEET CHRISTMAS

Little Town of Jasper Will Be the Place of Meeting.

CONVENTION WILL BE LARGE

Horse Swappers from All Over the Country Will Be Present.

MANY ANIMALS WILL CHANGE HANDS

This Is the Second Horse Swappers' Convention and Was Caused by Success of the First One.

Georgia is to have another horse swappers' convention. This is a state of unique products, but the swappers' convention is by far one of the most novel of its peculiar and interesting productions.

A few months ago when it was announced that a horse swappers' convention was to be held at Winder, Ga., there was an interest born of surprise and curiosity. Such a gathering had never been heard of before, and the people did not know what kind of a convention it would be. The great gathering was held and was a success. Hundreds of horses and mules changed hands. The convention was attended by people from many miles around, and for three days Winder was the biggest place in the state.

On Christmas day another horse swappers' convention will be convened at the same place. The second convention will be held at Jasper, the pretty little north Georgia town in Pickens county. The convention will be on a larger scale than that held at Winder. The first convention being a new enterprise, was, of course, entered into with the same spirit of confidence and enthusiasm that was felt had the experiment been tried before.

Conventions are usually held to discuss and pass upon questions of public interest, either political, religious, industrial, scientific or social, but the Jasper convention will be devoted to no other purpose than that of the odd and unique Georgia specialty known as horse swapping. The organization of the convention is thorough and complete. Everything will be done in perfect order. The committee on arrangements will profit nothing that is not relevant to the purpose of the gathering. It will be extremely difficult to conceive how a horse swappers' convention could be conducted with anything like order, but the experience at Winder showed that a gathering of this novel nature can be kept in regular order, just like a Sunday school convention.

The horse swappers will begin to gather this week, and will come from all parts of the state. The Decatur street contingent of hock traders will be strongly in evidence, and many plugs will be sent from here to Jasper this week. The more pliable members of the convention will be composed of the thoroughly constituted character known as the north Georgia horse swapper. The horse traders of north Georgia devote all of their time and attention to the work. They are usually from one to three in every settlement, and they have a large trade among themselves.

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